The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXVIII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1895. NO. 46

CAPITOL MELANGE

SHREWD DIPLOMACY OF THE CABINET.

The U. S. Act Independently of European Powers in the Trouble with Turkey. —Scramble for Office.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—President Cleveland has more than once been charged—sometimes by members of his own party—with being deficient in diplomatic skill. His declination to accept the invitation extended by the government of Great Britain to form an alliance with that country for the purpose of protecting British and American interests in Turkey shows that he had diplomatic skill enough to defeat a well planned scheme of British diplomacy. When that invitation was extended it seemed a natural sort of thing to do, but the present situation in Turkey shows what a dangerous thing it really was. As things now stand there is every probability that Great Britain will be involved in a war with one or more countries as a result of the present complications in Turkey, and had President Cleveland not seen through the scheme this country would have been involved with her. As it is, the U. S., by acting alone has secured better protection for Americans in Turkey than has been accorded to any other foreigners in that country, and when the fighting begins Uncle Sam will be merely an onlooker, only interested in selling the combatants everything they can pay for.

How completely Mr. Reed will dominate the Republican majority in the House is shown in the scramble for the other offices of that body. Although a number of candidates have been in the field for some time they have been able to get very few members to commit themselves; they are all waiting to find out Reed's choice before announcing their own. By the way, speaking of Reed and his method, there is something for those Republicans who have been yelling "Wall street domination!" at the Democratic administration and Congress to ponder over in the Republican announcement that Mr. Reed has been consulting Wall street bankers to learn what their wishes were concerning financial legislation.

Captain H. W. Howgate, whose wholesale embezzlement of government was a national sensation some fifteen years ago, having exhausted all legal quibbles, or his money, will this week be taken to the Albany penitentiary to serve the eight-year sentence imposed on him by a jury that saw things somewhat differently from the jury which at an earlier date declared him not guilty as charged in the first indictments, and confirmed by a decision of the Court of Appeals against a new trial for him. Notwithstanding Howgate's known guilt, and his known whereabouts during all the thirteen years after he was allowed to escape, justice was slow in overtaking him, and the sentence imposed upon light when compared with those given ordinary thieves. Had not Secretary Morton ordered his arrest he would still be at liberty, although everybody in Washington appeared to know that he was living in New York.

The wisdom of the government in printing its own postage stamps is shown by the annual report of Mr. Claude M. Johnson, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where the work is done. Although the postage stamps have been better printed than ever before the government paid less by between $50,000 and $75,000 than it ever paid before for the same amount of work.

Wholesale abuse of the franking privilege caused it to be wholly abolished for a long time. Although only existing in a modified form for the last few years there is no doubt of its having been abused. It is known that the Republican campaign committee used it to send out documents that were not frankable during the Congressional campaign of last year and the last presidential campaign. But a case has recently come to the knowledge of Secretary Morton which shows that individuals have also been abusing it to their own profit. The case will probably be referred to the Attorney General in order to decide whether any legal wrong has been done. It came to the knowledge of Secretary Morton that a second hand book dealer was selling government publications and giving Congressional franks to those who wished to mail them. An employe of the Department of Agriculture was sent to purchase one of these publications and obtain one of the franks. He easily did so. The frank bears a rubber stamp fac-similie of the signature of ex-Representative Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, and the book dealer claims that he came legitimately by them and acknowledges to have used a considerable number of them sending books through the mail for his customers. It has been ascertained that it is a common practice for the clerks of Senators and Representatives to sell government publications to book dealers and to furnish Congressional franks for mailing them.

Tours to the Golden Gate and Florida.

That the public are quick to recognize the advantages of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's perfect personally-conducted tourist system is exemplified by the annual increase in the number of participants in tours organized under that system. Aside from this, the growing desire of Americans to see the wonders of their land is also an important factor in advancing this healthy sentiment in favor of travel.

This season's tours to California will be conducted in all respects as those of preceding years, and will leave New York and Philadelphia February 12 March 11, 1896. On the first tour a stop will be made at New Orleans for the Mardi-Gras festivities, and four weeks will be allowed in California. On the second tour four and one-half weeks will be allowed in California.

In addition to the tours to the Golden Gate, a series of tours to Jacksonville has been arranged. The tours will leave New York and Philadelphia January 28, February 4, 11, 18, and 25, and March 3, 1896, and allow two weeks stay in the "Land of Flowers."

Detailed itineraries of these tours will be sent on application to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Lotteries and the Mails.

Postmaster General Wilson has issued a general order to the postmasters throughout the United States in reference to the various foreign lottery companies whose matter is transmitted through the United States mail.

He says it has been made to appear to him on satisfactory evidence that the Honduras national lottery company, Paul Conrad, president, and a number of other lottery companies in Mexico, Canada, San Domingo and San Francisco are engaged in conducting lotteries or similar enterprises through the mails in violation of the anti-lottery law of the United States.

He forbids postmasters to pay any money orders drawn to any of the parties named, and directs that the remitter be so informed. He further directs that any mail received by postmasters from these parties be sent to the office of mailing, to be delivered to the senders marked fraudulent. If the name of the sender cannot be ascertained the matter shall be sent to the dead letter office fraudulent.

Tyrone News.

Tuesday morning the residence of Wm. Stonebreaker, in the 7th ward, was destroyed by fire with all its contents. Thought to be of incendiary origin.

The sheriff of Mifflin county arrived in Tyrone on Tuesday morning from Houtzdale and had in charge a Mrs. Ferguson, of Lewistown, who had been convicted in the court there of keeping a house of prostitution and who, when she was convicted, jumped her bail, a Mr. Trout having innocently gone on her bond for $600. The gentleman accompanies the sheriff and smiles had taken the place of the deep furrows in his brow.

Upper Berths of Sleepers.

An organized effort will soon be made by many of the leading railways in the country to induce the Pullman company to reduce by 25 per cent. the price of upper perths in sleeping cars. The movement originated with the Pennsylvania company, and already a majority of the lines have agreed to join in the appeal to the Pullman company for the reduction.

The complaint is made by the roads that so many people object to the upper berths that they are often compelled to run extra sleepers, in order to provide the requisite number of lower berths. They are obliged to do this, or see the passengers go to competing lines, if the desired lower berths can be obtained there.

Killed by a Fall of Rock.

William Beaver, of near Kratzerville, who was a day laborer in the limestone quarries at Winfield, Union county, on last Thursday, almost instanly killed by a mass of rock falling upon him.

A Late Game.

A game of Base Ball was played on last Saturday at Center Hill between the boys of Egg Hill and Center Hill Schools. The score was 12 to 9 in favor of the Egg Hill club.

—Winter is coming, and Lyon & Co. want you to decide where you will buy your winter goods. Read their ad. on page five. A price list is the

COUNTY NEWS,

From all Around, Clipped and Condensed.

Charles Stover, of the Aaronsburg bakery, has moved to Bellwood, where he will engage in the same business.

The John Homan farm in Haines twp., was sold a few days ago to F. P. Bower.

The plastering contract for the new Reformed church in this place, was given to Harry Hile and Wm. Harrison, of Pleasant Gap.

J. B. Showers, of Gregg township, had his jawbone broken by a kick of his horse that was being shod in a smith shop.

George W. Harter will move back from Spring twp. to Millheim.

John Mulfinger of Pleasant Gap can boast of some large porkers. It may hustle him to beat George Durst of our town.

The Gentzels of near Zion are out again on a hunt to the Green woods; hope this time it wont be blue woods for them.

Catherman Re-union.

The children of Daniel Catherman recently held a reunion in Union county. Mrs. Daniel Catherman died in 1882, but there were seventeen children, all of whom are living. There were present at the reunion ten sons and five daughters with their wives and husbands, fifty grandchildren with their wives and husbands, about one hundred great-grandchildren, many of them with their husbands, wives and children, making in all nearly 400 direct descendants. Of the seventeen living children the oldest is in his seventy-eighth year and the youngest in her fifty-second year. The combined age of the family amounts to 1,119 years and the average age nearly sixty-six years. At the reunion table was a cake sixteen inches in diameter and twenty-two inches high, which was cut into more than 500 pieces.

Winter Excursion Tickets on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On November 1 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company placed on sale at its principal ticket offices excursion tickets to all prominent winter resorts in New Jersey, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Cuba. The tickets are sold at the usual low rates.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with its many connections, make this the favorite line for winter travel.

An illustrated book, descriptive of winter resorts, and giving routes of travel and rates for tickets will be furnished free on application to ticket agents.

Mifflin County Deaths.

At Newton Hamilton, Nov. 7, Saxfeare Hechley, aged 70 years.

At M'Veytown, Nov. 7, widow of James Forgy, aged 65 years.

In Decatur twp., Nov. 1, widow of Daniel Wieder, aged 54 years.

In Lewistown, Nov. 8, widow of David Hopple, aged 34.

In Lewistown, Nov. 8, at her daughter's Mrs. Orr, Matilda Kline, aged 80.

In Decatur twp., Nov. 2, Susanna Peters, aged 81 years—deceased was the mother of 14 children, 55 grandchildren and 17 great-grandchildren.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Clarence E. Taylor, of Milesburg, and Emma C. Garis, of Bellefonte.

Huey Best and Viola Machlin, of Rush township.

Charles W. Atherton, of Philipsburg, and Carrie McComb, of Scottdale, Allegheny county.

Percival Thorpe and Nettie A. Reese, of Penn township.

Bond V. Fisher and Ada Shuey, of Spring township.

Albert Page, af Rebersburg, and Mable Maize, of Aaronsburg.

For the Odd Fellows' Home.

In Sunbury Saturday representatives of 2,000 Odd Fellows in Central Pennsylvania met and decided that the grand lodge should be petitioned for permission to erect a home for the widows and orphans of Odd Fellows near that place. The petition will be presented at the semi-annual session in Philadelphia. If the grand lodge gives the desired permission a charter of incorporation will be applied for.

Located in New York.

G. H. Rishell, a former Centre Haller, has left Rochester, and located in New York city, in the employ of the American Wringer Co., as formerly.

THERE didn't seem to be a single fellow around the legislature last winter who cared a picayune for the farmers' interests; all were in cahoot with the corrupt for higher salaries, more offices and doubling prices of coal oil.

—Subscribefor the REPORTER, $1.50

CENTRE COUNTY.

INDIAN OCCUPATION—THE TRIBES INHABITING THE COUNTY.

The Shawanese Tribe the First Aboriginal Indians in our County.—Other Tribes Prominent in History.

The Shawanese Indians were the earliest aboriginal inhabitants of the territory of Clinton and Centre Counties of whom we have any reliable information. The Muncy tribe, one of the Delaware tribes, had preceded them, but as early as 1728 had removed farther westward to the head-waters of the Allegheny. According to Reichel, the Shawanese were a tribe of Southern Indians who were expelled from their seats by the Spaniards of Florida and migrated northward.

In 1698 sixty families of them, the first to come to Pennsylvania, settled at Conestoga, with the knowledge of Markham, the Deputy Governor, and the consent of the Conestogas; the Governor holding the Conestogas responsible for the good behavior of the Shawanese. From Conestoga they moved up the river, and built a town at "Pextang," (Harrisburg now), and in April, 1701, William Penn ratified a treaty of friendship with the king of the Conestogas, and with the king of the Shawanese inhabiting at the head of the Potomac.

The Delawares and Shawanese were under the dominion of the Iroquois, better known as the "Six Nations,', who had their council-house at Onondaga (now Syracuse, N. Y.). The executive deputy of the Grand Council of the Six Nations was Shekillemy (father of the celebrated Logan), and altho the Delawares and Shawanese had their own kings, he was their real ruler as the representative of the Six Nations. In 1728 he was appointed to reside among the Shawanese, and in that year came down and took up his residence at an old Muncy town, the site of which is about three miles above Lewisburg, on the west bank of the river, where he was visited by Conrad Weiser in March, 1733, and accompanied the latter on his journey to Onondaga. Shikellimy subsequently removed his post to Shamokin (Sunbury now), where he died Dec. 14, 1748, and was succeeded by his son, Tachnachdoarus, better known as John Shekellimy.

The Shawanese villages extended as far north on the North Branch as where Pittston now stands, and as early as 1732 a part of them drifted off to the Ohio country, and the Six Nations were asked by Governor Gordon to compel them to return. In 1739, Richard Penn treats with deputies of the Shawanese, who "were scattered far abroad from the Great Island to the Allegheny." By the great Island is here meant Duncan's Island, at the mouth of the Juniata. In a message from the Six Nations to the Governor, in 1743, they say they had given the river Juniata "to our cousins the Delawares and our brethren the Shawanese for a hunting-ground, and we ourselves hunt there sometimes," and requested the Governor "to take the Dutchman [meaning John Harris, who was clearing fields at the mouth of the Juniata] by the arm and to throw him over the big mountains within his own borders." They also desired that he would remove by force all those who live on the Juniata. In April, 1749, they again complain to Conrad Weiser, at Shamokin, that some of the white people had settled almost at the head of the Juniata, that this country is their only hunting-ground, because "further to the north there was nothing but spruce-woods, and the ground was covered with palm brush; not a single deer could be found or killed there."

The proprietaries of Pennsylvania always recognized the Six Nations as the owners of the soil of the province, and made their treaties of purchase with them. In July, 1754, during the conference which resulted in the deed of the 6th of that month, which, in the description of the land purchased, really embraced the greater part of the territory of Centre county, Weiser and the Indians had before them Lewis Evans' map, which they had all along consulted in their debates. They thought, therefore, that the waters of the Juniata (which were intended to be included in the purchase) ran a good way northward of the mouth of the Kaarondinhah (Penn's Creek). Accordingly they agreed upon the course in the deed, northwest and by west from a mile above the mouth of the creek, as including and conveying all the waters of the Juniata. But when they found out that the line as run by the compass would include the waters of the West Branch, they were very much dissatisfied. The massacre by the Indians of all the settlers on Penn's Creek, in October, 1755, followed, and the serious consequences likely to result to British interests from insisting on the written boundary occasioned an application to the proprietaries by the government to limit the bounds of the purchase. Accordingly a commission was sent over directing a treaty to be held for that purpose, which, after great exertions to bring about an accommodation with the Delawares and Shawanese, was accomplished at Easton on the 23d of October, 1758. By this treaty the northern limit of the purchase was defined by stopping the northwest course from the mouth of Penn's Creek at Buffalo Creek, and thence running due west to the Allegheny hills, whence the left line deflected southerly along the Allegheny hills to the south limit of the province.

At the treaty held at Albany in 1754, above referred to, the Six Nations in their council placed John Shikellimy in charge of all the lands on the North Branch and those north of the West Branch, and on the 24th of December, 1754, he in person complains to Governor Morris of the encroachment of the Connecticut people upon the Wyoming lands. These encroachments were the result of a purchase by John Lydius, of Albany, N. Y., by deed of 11th of July, 1754, on behalf of the "Susquehanna Land Company," from some of the chiefs of the Six Nations, of that portion of our State supposed and claimed to be within the charter bounds of the colony of Connecticut. The southern limit of their claim ran thro Centre county a few miles north of Bellefonte, and included nearly the the one-half of the present territory of Centre and all that of Clinton county. (Linn's History.)

(To be Continued.)

COBURN.

Frederick Auman Died Sunday of Typhoid Fever.

R. J. Snavely and family and his sister Cora spent Sunday with friends at Milroy.

Zeb. W. Barthurst, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday at this place the guest of J. H. Fryer.

W. H. Kerstetter wears a very broad smile, and says its a boy.

Rev. Wolf will hold Communion services in the Lutheran church at this place on next Sunday forenoon at 10 o'clock.

The Reformed Sunday school have decided to hold a Christmas entertainment in their church at this place.

Mrs. J. F. Garthoff has been confined to a bed of sickness for the last two weeks; at this writing she is slowly recovering.

The telephone between this place and Millheim, which was discontinued over a year ago will again be reestablished by the citizens of the two respective places; work on the new line has already begun. It was a mistake on the part of the citizens to allow the old line to be discontinued.

Frederick Auman, who lived in the mountains about two and one-half miles south of this place died on Sunday morning of typhoid fever from which he had been suffering for several weeks. Deceased was about sixty-five years of age and at the time of his death was a member of the school board of Penn township. His remains were interred on Wednesday at Paradise church. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn their loss.

Of Interest to Hunters.

The last legislature passed a new trespass law which will be of interest to gunners, now that the season for rabbits is open. Under an old law the smallest penalty for trespassing was $5, but under the new act of assembly the penalty imposed cannot be more than the damages done. There is an idea prevalent that hunters cannot be arrested when there are no notices posted or published forbidding trespassing on individual property. This is a mistaken idea. Suit can be brought against hunters even if there are no notices, altho recovery can only be had for the actual amount of damages.

Farmers are beginning to object very strongly to the large number of men with their dogs, who roam over their properties in the pursuit of game, claiming that many fences are broken down or opened to pass thro and never closed, and it is also alleged that many have no scruples against bagging turkeys and chickens, when no one is about. The part of the new trespass law affecting gunners says that "anyone who shall trample or in any way injure any grass or grain, shall pay a penalty not exceeding $50 for each offense."

It's a Gamble.

The fellow now predicting a hard winter, may miss it, providing the other fellow who is predicting a mild winter don't hit it.

—Lyon & Co. have made a still further reduction in all lines. They publish their prices, and you get the same at their store.

MILLHEIM NEWS,

A Breezy Letter on the Happenings of a Week.

The funeral of John H. Musser, at Aaronsburg, on last Thursday, was largely attended by relatives and friends.

If any one has a desire to look at the condition of our fine boardwalks, we cordially invite them, and will take great pleasure to introduce them to our boro dads, who have been so busy in regard to this matter, making them as they are at present. Such elegant and safe walks are not to be found in any other boro in this commonwealth.

"Who frowed dat last brif fust," ask the coon at the Musser house. This same old coon says that "Lasses has gone up, and no more cakes baked at dis house for de present, until we find out de pusson dat spilled de 'lasses on de chile's har."

W. H. Culberson, of Paddy Mountain tunnel, was in town last week attending to business connected with the John F. Duncan timber and lumber job, of which he is superintendant.

Link Musser and wife, of Fillmore, and Michael Hess and wife, of Boalsburg, were among those who attended the funeral of J. H. Musser, and on their way home called on their friends and relatives here.

John Kauffman, of Sunbury, a former merchant of this town, was a visitor here one day last week looking after business interests. His sons, Dan., Frank and John are at present living at Pennsburg, where they are running a planing mill.

D. C. Keller, the popular and well-known proprietor of the Hotel Haag, of Bellefonte, was in town one day last week.

Butchering is all the go here at present, and nothing is talked of now, not even the defeat of the Democracy throughout the country, but big, fat hogs, ponhaus, liverwurst, etc. "Lus yader esse was aer will," Abe says, "Ich will kein schwein fleisch."

The public sale of the personal property of the late Uriah Reifsnyder last Saturday afternoon, was well attended, and goods did not bring high prices.

Our public schools under the present management of teachers, are doing well, only the attendance of some of our young boys is not what it ought to be. Parents should see that their boys and girls are regular in their attendance. There is too much loafing in the stores and shops, and the proprietors should not allow it.

Miss Etta Huey, daughter of Augustus Huey, of Main street, died on Monday evening after a long and protracted sickness. She was fifteen years of age. Her disease was typhoid fever.

As far as heard from, our hunters encamped at Slate Ridge, have shot and killed two deer—one a doe and the other a fawn. They were shot by Barber Springer and Milford Stover.

Last Saturday evening our town was crowded with people, shopping was lively and the merchants and the oyster saloons were kept busy attending to the wants of their many customers.

W. A. Tobias this season raised a mammoth sunflower which measured in circumference 51 inches. He had intended counting the seeds, but the "fowls of the air" had stolen the greater part of them ere he discovered the depredation.

Peter Keichline, of Bellefonte, was in town last Monday, and was accompanied by a gentleman who is looking up the millers in regard to the infringement of a patent. We underderstand that our millers are paying the $100.

Frank and Ed. Stam, of Milton, were in town a short time last Monday. They had been to Boalsburg visiting friends, and were on their way home. Dr. J. W. Stam, formerly of of this place, is an uncle.

Our markets are as follows, wheat, 60; corn, 30; oats, 20; potatoes, 20; apples, 30; butter, 20; eggs, 20; chickens, live, 5; turkeys, 8; geese, 8; ducks, 8.

Alec. Hoover, of Paddy Mountain tunnel, moved into the house of Lydia Musser, on North st., last Tuesday.

You may eat cheap food and not be seriously hurt by it; but you cannot take cheap medicines without positive injury. If you use any substitute for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, you do so at the peril of your health, perhaps of your life. Insist on having Ayer's and no other.

ESTRAY.—A red heifer, about 1½ yr. old, with white star on forehead, came to the premises of the undersigned 2 miles east of Boalsburg, about middle of October. The owner is requested to pay charges and remove the heifer. 21n3t JOHN K. FROM.

THE RAINFALL.

Registered at the "Reporter" office: Tuesday night, 19 Nov. .35-100 inch. High winds and colder.

UNCLE SAM'S MOUNTS.

How Cavalry Horses are Purchased --Various Methods of Trading--Dealers Try to Get the Best of the Government.

Nearly all of the horses for the army are bought in St. Louis, and are gathered by contractors from Missouri and the neighboring States, says the Washington Post. While this is pretty far West, they are what is known as Eastern horses, and although they are, most of them, quite serviceable after they have been toughened by Western campaigning, the best horses, according to the officers who have had experienc in rough campaigning work, are those of Wyoming, Montana and Southern California, which are born and bred to the climatic conditions they have to face in Indian campaigning. Horses from this section are a good deal cheaper than the Eastern horses, and as they come utterly wild and devilish from the rancherias, it is also a liberal education to the troopers to have to break them.

The horse buying for the army is done by the Quartermaster-General Office, Lieut.-Colonel Moore, having for many years, been the expert in charge of this work, although he has lately been superseded by Colonel Gillis. A board for horse purchase consists of an officer from the quartermaster's department, a cavalry officer and a citizen's expert and veterinary. This board is supposed to pass upon the merits of the animals presented and select such as are suitable for army use. Bids are advertised for to furnish the number of horses required, and the contractors bring them in by the score or the hundred, as the case may be. The only regulations within which the horse must come are, that he shall be between fifteen and sixteen hands high, fifteen and one-half preferred; that he must be sound in wind and limb, and of some hardy color—that is to say, not a "calico" horse or cross-marked. i. e., with a mane and tail that do not match his general complexion.

There are a number of standing jokes in the army about the character of horses furnished by contractors and the dark and devious ways followed by these individuals to make the most out of their transactions. The soldiers say that nine-tenths of the horses bought in St. Louis will stop like they were shot if they hear a bell ring. This is a covert way of suggesting that they have served on the car lines. It is also said that if a contractor in that sooty and sinful city gets an order for a lot of horses he will go all around the country and gather in three or four hundred. These he will sort over and get out all the well matched teams he can find and set them apart for private sale. Then he will take out all the "streeters"—that is to say, good, hardy specimens that can be used for street cars and city hauling. Subsequently he looks over the remainder to see if by accident there are any saddle horses left and sort them out for private sale, and the remnant he will use in filling his contract with the government. It is possible that this is a malicious libel on the contractor, but that is what they say about him.

As a matter of fact, however, the army gets a pretty good lot of horses, and probably the best that can be expected, considering the field there is to draw from and the manner of contract purchase. At any rate many of them, with the good care they receive after they enter the service, live to a ripe old age. There is one regiment, now stationed in the West, that is pretty well mounted, though the average age of its horses is thirteen years.

It is said that the most splendidly mounted cavalry in the world is that of Germany. The government in that country for many years has been building up a great national breed of horses. Government stud farms are scattered at intervals all over the empire, and to these the farmers are allowed to bring their mares free of charge. By a long course of selection there has been built up a national breed of horse, powerful in bone and muscle, swift and enduring, and in any emergency the cavalry force of the German army could be doubled or trebled without lowering its standard by simply buying up the surplus of the farms.

A Victim of Superstition.

Superstition reigns tyrannically in many rural districts in Italy. Lately a fortune-teller prophesied to a young farmer and his sister, living near Noto, Sicily, that on the evening before a certain feast day both would die a violent death. This so affected the minds of the poor dupes that they became insane and rushed shrieking through the streets. A brother of these unfortunates then came somehow to the conclusion that the calamity was due to the witchcraft of their stepmother, and in a fit of blind rage killed the poor woman with a hoe.

Deer "Skinners."

Gangs of "skinners," men who slaughter deer wholesale solely for the hides, are again at work in the mountains of Curry county, Or. A hunting party just returned from the region relate that it was not unusual to come across a dozen or more carcasses of deer in the course of a day, left to rot by the law violators. It is estimated that more than 700 deer have been killed in that section this summer solely for their hides. The "skinners" find a ready sale for the hides, and make much money at the wretched business.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

RECIPE FOR A GOOD LETTER.

To write a good letter, take a handful of grit.
A plenty of time and a little of wit;
Take patience to "set" it, and stir it all up
With the ladle of energy. Then fill a cup
With kind thoughts and helpful thoughts, merry thoughts, too,
With bright words, and wise words, and words strong and true.

Mix all these together, and then add for spice
Some good news, some funny news, all news that's nice.
Then seal with a love kiss, and stamp it with care,
Direct to your friend's heart, and, presto! 'tis there.

—[Amos R. Wells.

ETHEL'S PROTEST.

Little Ethel is just two years and two weeks of age, and the dignity of such maturity she had deemed it expedient to maintain by the strictest attention to her attire; therefore, when her tiny shoes, through an unavoidable combination of circumstances, had been sent to the cobbler to have the ravages done to the toes rectified, and she was supplied with a dilapidated pair kept for such an emergency, she viewed the whole proceeding with ill supressed anxiety and deep disgust, but forebore much outward demonstration.

Next morning when she found she was about to suffer the same infliction, she entered an indignant protest and exclaimed with warmth and aggravation, "Patens me, mamma, don't put dem wagged soos on me no more for pitty take!"

THE SLEEPING APPLE.

High up in a tree among the green leaves, hung a rosy-cheeked apple that was so still it seemed to be sleeping. A little child came near, and, standing under the tree, she looked up and called to the apple: "O apple! come to me! do come down to me! You do not need to sleep so long."

But the apple did not waken.

Then came the bright sun, high in the heavens he shone.

"O Sun! lovely Sun!" said the child; "Please waken the apple for me."

The sun said: "O yes, I will with pleasure." So he sent his bright beams straight in the face of the apple, and kissed it kindly, but the apple did not move a bit.

Then there came a bird and perched upon a bough of the tree and sang a beautiful song, but even that did not waken the sleeping apple.

And what comes now? The wind, to be sure. "I wonder what he will do!" said the child. "I know he will not kiss the apple, and he cannot sing to it, so he will have to try another way."

And the wind did try another way. He puffed out his cheeks and blew and blew, and shook the tree, and the rosy-cheeked apple awoke and was so frightened that it gave a sudden jump and fell right in the uplifted apron of the little girl.

And "I thank you very much, Mr. Wind," she said, as she ran away with it.

A DECEPTIVE SEA FLOWER.

Little fishes have other dangers to guard against besides the hook. Here is an account of a fisherman fastened to a rock, who gets many a fish into its basket:

One of the exquisite wonders of the sea is called the opelet, and is about as large as the German aster, looking, indeed, very much like one.

Imagine a very large double aster, with ever so many long petals, of a light green, glossy as satin, and each one tipped with rose color. These lovely petals do not lie quietly in their places, like those of the aster in your garden, but wave about in the water, while the opelet generally clings to a rock.

How innocent and lovely it looks on its rocky bed! Who would suspect that it would eat anything grosser than dew or sunlight? But those beautiful waving arms, as you call them, have other use besides looking pretty. They have to provide food for a large, open mouth, which is hidden deep down amongst them—so well hidden that one can scarcely find it.

Well do they perform their duty, for the instant a foolish little fish touches one of the rosy tips, he is struck with poison as fatal to him as lightning.

He immediately becomes numb, and, in a moment, stops struggling; and then the other beautiful arms wrap themselves around him, and he is drawn into the huge, greedy mouth, and is seen no more. Then the lovely arms unclose, and wave again in the water, looking as though they had never touched a fish.

WHEN IT RAINS.

There is no doubt that all animals, wild or tame, four-footed or with wings, have a deep-seated aversion to rain or wet weather. Even water fowl will seek a dry hiding-place when it rains.

Did you ever watch the actions of cattle before a big storm? If so, you must have seen them grow more and more uneasy as the clouds threatened. You also saw them run up and down the field, as if seeking to escape some impending danger. Finally, when the storm does come, they draw closely together, and, with lowered heads, present a picture of despair.

When it rains the domestic animals always keep in-doors, or, failing that, they seek shelter by the barn, or under trees in the woods, or beneath the hedges and thickets—in short, in any convenient place where they are not entirely exposed to the downpour.

It is the same with fowls. They dislike the rain, which soaks their feathers. They seek sheltered places and creep under wagons, and squeeze in behind boxes and boards. Chickens do not mind wetting their feet, as they will scratch the muddy ground, soon after a shower, in search of worms and bugs.

Wild birds do their best to keep out of the rain. They find shelter in many ways. Some of them build a roof over their nests, in which they keep more or less dry. Others choose a house under the eaves, or under a projecting cliff, where they are safe from the discomforts that the rain brings. But most of them are without any adequate shelter that is the result of their own forethought. They take refuge in any place that they happen to find at hand. If you watch them before the coming of the storm, you will see them looking around for shelter. If the storm comes suddenly, the small and helpless ones seem bewildered, flying from tree to tree, and from limb to limb, quite unable to make up their minds to a temporary hiding-place.

A SHIP'S LAUNCH.

First Preparations When the Keel Blocks Are Laid.

It has often been said that man begins to die the moment that he begins to live. It might also be said that a ship begins to be launched the moment she begins to be built. The first thing in the actual construction is to arrange the keel-blocks on which the ship is to rest while she is building. They must be placed at certain distances apart, and each must be a little higher than its neighbor nearer the water. These blocks are usually of the stoutest oak, and are placed from two to three feet apart. They must have a regular inclination, or the ship cannot be launched. In vessels like the St. Louis the incline is about one half an inch in height to a foot in length. In smaller vessels it is often more than one inch to the foot. Larger vessels have so much weight that a sharp incline is not as necessary as with smaller ones. The keel of the ship is laid on these blocks, and as fast as the sides of the vessel are built up great props are placed against them to make sure that by no accident will the vessel topple over.

At length the hull of the vessel is completed. Then it is that the launching apparatus is prepared. This consists of two parts, one that remains fixed on the ground, and one that glides into the water with the ship. The part that goes into the water is the cradle. It is that part in which the hull of the vessel rests snugly, and probably that is why it is called a cradle. When the time comes for the launch, a long row of blocks is built under each side of the ship at an equal distance from the keel-blocks and of the same inclination. On these blocks rest first the stationary "ways." These consist of broad planks of oak, from three to four feet wide, capable of sustaining a weight of from two to two and one half tons to the square foot. On top of these ways are the "sliding ways," of nearly the same breadth, and between the two the tallow is placed. A narrow cleat runs along the edge of the stationary ways, so that the sliding ways shall not slip off as they carry the ship along. Above the sliding ways is what is called the "packing." This consists of pieces of timber packed close against the curving sides of the vessel to hold it firm to the sliding ways beneath. The curves in the hull vary so much that it would be impossible to fit the sliding ways to them, and so, by means of packing the ship is fitted to the ways instead. The packing and the sliding ways constitute the cradle, and it is fastened to the ship by stout ropes. Along its length, at intervals of about eight een inches are big wedges, the points of which are inserted between the sliding ways and the packing. A rope about the thickness of a clothes-line runs from wedge to wedge so that none may be lost when they float into the water.

We are now ready for the launch. Tallow to the thickness of about an inch has been spread between the ways as they were put in position, nearly sixty barrels being necessary for a ship like the St Louis. The cradle sets snugly against the ship's bottom. The vessel, however, is still resting on the keel-blocks. The task now is to transfer the ship from these keel-blocks to the launching supports, and to take away the keel-blocks. Then when the weight of the ship rests on the launching-ways alone all that is necessary is to saw away the "sole-piece" at the bow, where the stationary and sliding-ways are fastened together and the ship by her own weight will probably slide into the water. If she needs a start, several "jacks" using hydraulic power are ready beneath the keel to lift her a trifle and give her a push.

Doctoring Cut Flowers.

"There are a great many dodges that the public never dream of in connection with the enormous sale of button-holes and bouquets. For instance, we often give a perfume by artificial means to the flowers we sell," said a florist to a writer in Answers.

"The greater number of doctored flowers are either those which are fading, and 'off-color,' or those which usually have no scent at all. In the case of the former the flowers are daily dipped in a weak solution of sal ammoniac, which, for a time, revives them in the most marvellous way.

"But the chief doctoring is with the flowers which, as a rule, have little or no scent. First of all these are put into a metal box with ice, and then by a very simple process they are subjected to a continuous current of carbonic acid charged with perfumes of the required vivacity. There is an immense amount of profit made by scenting those violets which in the order of nature have no perfume.

"In certain districts prodigious quantities of violets having no scent are to be found, while the naturally odorous ones are quite rare by comparison. But in first-class florists' places no unscented ones are sold, for an alcoholic solution fixed by means of glycerin is used in the case of the scentless ones we receive. It is the same with other flowers, except that some other appropriate scent is used instead of the violet, of course.

White satin ribbon shaded with pale rose and a golden-yellow is one of the novelties.

Black moire ribbon with a feathered edge is very pretty for collarettes.

Game in the Big Park.

Superintendent Huntley, of the Yellowstone Park Company, says:

"All large game in the park, except buffalo, is increasing fast. There is still a small herd of buffalo in the park, but it is a constant temptation to the unprincipled hunter. A buffalo head is said to be worth from $300 to $500. The troops give them all the protection they can, but once in a while some daring pot hunter gets off with a hide and head. In no place in the country is fishing better than in the park. Seven years ago the Government commenced stocking the streams of Wonderland, and now all afford excellent sport with the rod. Three varieties of trout have been furnished from the Government hatcheries—the rainbow, the Von Baer, and Loch Leven. The latter is the gamiest trout in the world. The Fire Hole River was stocked largely with that variety, and four-pounders have been taken from it this summer. Some of the small lakes were stocked with black bass, but bass fishing will not be allowed for a year or two longer.

"Next year is expected to be a big one. We look for many from the section reached by the Burlington. The road opens a new section of country to Montana and its benefits were felt in the park this year. The hotels were better kept this season than ever before, although the rates were reduced 25 per cent. It will not be many years before the Grand Canon, the geysers, springs, and wonders of the Yellowstone Park will be visited and appreciated by tens of thousands of people yearly."

Cultivating Bacteria.

To the uninstructed mind, it may smack of absurdity to say that at no distant day the bacteria of butter and cheese will be cultivated as we now cultivate other commercial products. A writer on this subject says: "The fermentation of cream and of cheese is already as much of an art as the fermentation of malt in the manufacture of beer. In the curing of tobacco the same activity is discovered, and the day is not far distant when commerce in high-bred tobacco bacteria will be an accomplished fact. In short, we may look forward to the day when the bacteria active in agriculture will be carefully cultivated, and the bacterial herd book will be found along with those of the Jersey cow and the Norman horse." On a par with this is the sterilization of products, which process is necessary before the thoroughbred bacteria is introduced.

Uncle Allen Advises.

"I notice, my dear," said Uncle Allen Sparks to one of his nieces, "that when you have a toothache it's the worst you ever had. The young man who was here last night was the ugliest fellow you ever saw. According to your statement a little while ago, it took you forever and a day to learn how to make a sponge cake. The house, you say, is full of flies. You have just declared tha tthe room is as hot as an oven, you have the dreadfulest headache you ever had in your life, and the boy across the road is making the fearfulest racket a boy ever made. Don't you see, my child, this sort of thing won't do? Some time in your life you will really have an experience requiring the superlative degree to describe it, and you won't be able to convey any idea of it. You will have used up all your adjectives. That is all. You can go to thumping the piano again."

Postal Telegraphy.

A well known inventor and electrician anounces his firm conviction that it is time to get out of the telegraph its full working value, and that it ought now to be used for the carriage of the mails, not in the physical sense, but literally, all the same. He believes that 40,000 or 50,000 letters of about fifty words each between Chicago and New York could every day be profitably be sent over a couple of copper wires at a rate of twelve to fifteen cents a-piece. Thousands of such letters now pay twelve cents in the mail to insure the saving of half an hour after a journey of twenty-four hours. The plan is based necessarily on "machine telegraphy," which has been on trial before and not gone very far.

An Odd Ordinance.

Councilman Towle, of Oakland, Cal., recently introduced and engineered to second reading an ordinance compelling all bathers within the city limits of that town to tie up their heads in a sack while bathing. The ordinance provides that all bathers must wear "a shirt or jersey covering the entire upper part of the body except the arms. The ordinance passed to the printers, and it was the often-abused intelligent compositor who discovered that if it passed the Council every bather in Oakland would be compelled by law to bag his head. The ordinance was reported back, and is to come up for final disposition this week.

Absorbable Tissue For Wounds.

J. Lustok has patented a process in Germany under which the muscular coating of the intestines of animals is divested of both the interior and exterior layers of mucous membrane, and then digested in a pepsin solution until the muscular fibres are half digested. This is then treated with tannin and gallic acid. The result is a tissue which can take the place of the natural skin, and which, when laid on the wound, is entirely absorbed during the healing process.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE principle is now well established that a city has no legal right to pollute the water of a river which flows thence past other towns.

FORTY years ago Theodore Parker predicted that before the end of the century Kansas would have 1,000,000 inhabitants and be worth $1,000,000,000. The prediction has been more than fulfilled already. Kansas has 1,500,000 people and is worth $2,000,000,000.

IT is estimated that 50,000 letters, westward bound, were lost in the Pennsylvania Railroad wreck near Newport, Penn., a few days ago. What a record of high aims and low devices, self-sacrifice and self-seeking, poverty and wealth, happiness and misery, was thus wiped out! But it will all reappear in other sealed envelopes in the course of time.

A SINGLE American copper mine has already produced 74,000,000 pounds of copper this year, and it is expected that its total output for the year will reach 95,000,000 pounds. Its net profits last year are put at $2,986,000. These exaggerated returns on a comparatively small investment are due primarily to the great demand for copper caused by the increasing use of electricity.

ON account of the unprecedented corn crop and the consequent low price expected, the question of the feasibility of using corn extensively as fuel is being widely discussed in the West. A Chicago man guarantees to supply corn for the elevated railroads to burn at less than their coal costs them. On the other hand, corn makes such a hot fire that it rapidly burns out ordinary stoves, and hitherto it has not found unmixed favor as fuel.

JOHN FISKE, the well known American writer on historical topics, says that "few people have the leisure to undertake a systematic and thorough study of history, but every one ought to find time to learn the principal features of the governments under which we live, and to get some inkling of the way in which these governments have come into existence, and of the causes which have made them what they are."

THE late Queen of Korea was quite a pretty little woman of an extravagant disposition, but of much greater ability than her husband. She was fond of intrigue and excitement, and during the last few years her life has been full of both. Of all the foreigners at the court she liked the Russians best. The King is apparently not overwhelmed with grief, for "he is to be provided at once, without sign of mourning, with a new and less ambitious wife."

THE young King of Spain saw his first bull fight the other day. His mother, who has a horror of the brutal sport, postponed the event as long as possible; but even she was unable to override the ancient court precedent that prescribes attendance on bull fights as part of the education of a Christian monarch. The little chap viewed the sport without betraying any enthusiasm, and departed without rewarding the successful matador, in accordance with custom. And some Spaniards, therefore, fear that he may bring discredit on his order and race by taking a stand against the national sport when he grows to man's estate.

THE population of Japan was in 1894 42,000,000. Adding Formosa—which became a part of the country by the late treaty with China—the population is now 45,000,000. In the year 610 the population of the country was 4,988,842. The area of the country is 27,326 square ri. Compared in extent with European countries Japan stands next to Spain, being about equal to Sweden. She is larger than Great Britain and Ireland by 6,933 square ri, and is the eleventh largest country in the world. Compared with Great Britain and Ireland she has 7,100,000 more people, and in population ranks as the fifth power in the world.

THE question of the influence of the size of seeds upon germination and upon the size of the plant that springs therefrom has been recently studied anew by Mr. B. R. Galloway, a summary of whose conclusions is given by the Gardeners' Chronicle. The weight and size of the seed are of great importance. A large seed germinates better and more quickly, and with it one can count upon having at the same moment from 85 to 90 per cent. of the total crop, while with small seeds the crop reaches maturity only in successive periods of time, so that at no moment in gathering the crop in toto could we have the same proportion of the whole. Besides, where with small seeds four successive crops are obtained, we have six with large seeds, their evolution occurring with greater rapidity.

THERE is no longer any doubt that the tide of emigration has turned. For two years, notably in 1894, immigration to the United States was held in check; in the year 1895 it has resumed its former volume. The increase is very apparent. During September the arrivals of immigrants in this country numbered 36,599, as against 24,904 in September, 1894. The nine months of the current year show an immigration of 249,332, as against 191,485 for the same period last year. The inference from these facts, exclaim the Boston Commonwealth, is gratifying; it is a proof of the reality of the prosperity which has returned to this country. These hundreds of thousands of emigrants were driven out of Europe by unusual distress in their native lands; they were attracted by better times in America. But their coming in such largely increased numbers imposes upon the United States the necessity of selection more forcibly than ever before. Our present laws assume to keep out the diseased, the criminal, the paupers, and, to a great extent, they are effective. But they need to be supplemented by laws which shall erect a barrier against ignorance, and shall enable the great American Republic to get the best, and only the best, from the peoples of Europe.

IN the great outlay which George Vanderbilt is making at Biltmore, in North Carolina, the young millionaire has entertained a more serious purpose than is generally known, says the New York Sun. A great deal has been written about the enormous house, with its library, chapel, scores of bedrooms and the army of servants which will be required to keep it up, but not every one knows that Mr. Vanderbilt intends to make his estate a Mecca for all those who are seriously interested in the study of forestry, scientific farming and horticulture. He has land enough to carry out any scheme of this sort, as he can go 40 miles in a direct line from his own door without passing the confines of his domain. He proposes, therefore, to create a neighborhood of his own on this vast property, which includes, among other cultivated and uncultivated tracts, one forest alone of more than 100,000 acres. He will build a village containing houses, stores and a picturesque inn, and apartments will be rented to all properly-accredited students who desire to avail themselves of the facilities offered there for the study of the sciences which are his hobby. The farm will be conducted after the most approved scientific fashion, and forestry will be carried on experimentally and practically to an extent never before attempted in this country.

WHERE HE DREW THE LINE.

Why the Old Farmer Wouldn't Buy a Windmill.

The man who sold windmills adjusted his chair at a new angle, crossed his feet on the railing of the balcony, locked his hands over the top of his head, and began:

"Curious fellows, those Wayback farmers are; droll chaps to deal with, too; cute and sharp at a bargain. Most of them know a good thing when they see it, so I took a good many orders; but once in a while I come across a conservative old hayseed whose eyes are closed to anything modern. One of that sort helped me to a good laugh the other day, and I might as well pass it on.

"He was a genial, white-headed old fellow, who owned several fine farms, with prime orchards and meadows, barns and fences in apple-pie order, and dwellings serene in comfort.

"He listened closely while I expatiated on the excellence of our make of machines; then taking a fresh supply of Cavendish, he squared himself in his chair, with his hands in his pockets, and held forth in this fashion:

"'Waal, stranger,' he said, 'your machine may be all right; but now see here. I settled here in the airly fifties, broke the trail for the last few miles, blazin' the trees as we came along. I had a fair good start, good health, a yoke o' cattle, a cow, an ax, with one bit an' three coppers in my pocket. I built a log house with a shake ruff an' a puncheon floor, an' a cow-shed of popple poles ruffed with sod. I worked hard, up airly and down late, clearin' up land by degrees, an' diggin' a livin' out o' the sile by main strength, an' no favors except the blessin' o' the Almighty. The Lord's been good to me. He's gi'n me housen an' barns; He's gi'n me horses an' cattle; He's gi'n me sheep an' swine, an' feathered fowl o' many kinds. An' now, stranger, after all that, I'll be everlastingly busted if I'll be so mean as to ask Him to pump water for 'em.'

"And then," continued the storyteller, "he brought his hand down on his knee with a whack that fairly echoed through the house. Of course I couldn't urge him to purchase after that expression of his sentiments, and I left him. Independent, wasn't he?"

Then the windmill man chuckled, as if he enjoyed the memory of the scene he had just described; and his hearers enjoyed his story so much that when he left he was richer by three or four orders.

Petrifying the Human Form.

It is stated that there are in existence a number of figures of petrified human beings prepared by an Italian specialist. His marvelous achievements in preserving the features of the dead have been the theme of discussion among scientists for many years. In the Florentine Museum there are some samples of his work. One of the most perfect examples of his skill has been in existence for sixty years. It was the head of an extremely beautiful young woman who had died from pulmonary tuberculosis. Its whereabouts has been for some time unknown, but the descendents of this great pastmaster in petrification have been searching diligently for it. It has been found in Bavaria and restored to its owners as one of the treasures of Italian anatomical science. Sixty years' use seems to have caused it no appreciable injury, as it is described by a writer as having luxuriant blonde hair quite wavy and soft like that of a living person.

CONFIDENCE.

"I'm going to be President some day," said Willie, proudly. "Papa said I might."

A Bon Mot of W. S. Gilbert.

The author dropped into the opera box of a parvenue friend one evening when "The Magic Flute" was on the bills. After asking him who wrote the music, the woman said: "Mozart? Mozart? Never heard of him before. He's immense! Why isn't he here? Why isn't he doing something else? Why isn't he composing?"

"Because he's decomposing, my dear lady," answered Gilbert.

Increase of Freight Cars.

According to the Railroad Gazette, the railroad companies have ordered 25,000 freight cars this year, at a cost of $10,000,000.

Every girl knows of some man who "perfectly idolizes" his wife. The wife would probably be as much surprised as anybody if she knew it.

Practical Logic.

To reason from cause to effect is very good logic in its way, but to practice on physical conditions in seeking the cause first, is a very slow process indeed. All ailments seem to give an expression in pain, and especially in rheumatism where it takes hold deeply. This is an effect, whatever the cause may be, and pain would become intolerable if one waited to find out the cause. Hence sufferers are bent on curing the pain promptly, and for this reason know, or soon find out that St. Jacobs Oil is surely the best remedy. People seldom have reason to hunt further, for once this ailment is cured by it, it stays cured, and thus puts an end to argument and pain at once.

Licorice grows chiefly on the banks of the rivers Tigris and Euphrates.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL.} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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The only bird that sings while flying is the lark.

Mothers Appreciate the Good Work

of Parker's Ginger Tonic, with its reviving qualities—a boon to the pain-stricken and nervous.

A wrong desire overcome is a temptation resisted.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory, Binghamton, N. Y.

Wisdom can live on what fools trample under foot.

FITS stopped free by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The inventor of soap was a friend of the Gospel.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

No matter how safe sin may look, its end is death.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. PATTERSON, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

To live an aimless life is to lose life.

When You Come to Realize

that your corns are gone, and no pain, how grateful you feel. The work of Hindercorns. 15c

Japan exports matches.

Nervous Debility

Good Health, Strength and Appetite Given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I had been a sufferer from nervous debility for eight years. Various treatments did not give me relief. I went to Germany and was treated by a specialist. In a short time gave up his treatment and returned to this country. On the advice of a friend I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle benefited me and shortly I was cured. I am now strong, have a good appetite, and have increased in weight." MRS. CLARA HICKS, 246 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Only
True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye. $1; 6 for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache. 25c.

Cold Water and a Hot Griddle

To make light,
Delicious
BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

You must
Of course use

Heckers'

Buckwheat.

A FIGHTING DEMOCRAT

Presidential Year.

THE CHICAGO CHRONICLE, the great democratic newspaper of the west, daily for one year $3. No subscription for less than one year at this rate. Sample copies free. THE CHRONICLE, 164-166 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

MYERS' SOLID EXTRACT WITCH HAZEL **CURES PILES** no matter how long standing. 25c and 50c pots at druggists, or sample mailed FREE. J. J. FLECK, Tiffin, O.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Handwriting on the Wall."

TEXT: "In that night was Belshazzar, the King of the Chaldeans, slain."—Daniel, v., 30.

Night was about to come down on Babylon. The shadows of her 250 towers began to lengthen. The Euphrates rolled on, touched by the fiery splendors of the setting sun, and gates of brass, burnished and glittering, opened and shut like doors of flame. The hanging gardens of Babylon, wet with the heavy dew, began to pour from starlit flowers and dripping leaf a fragrance for many miles around. The streets and squares were lighted for dance and frolic and promenade. The theaters and galleries of art invited the wealth and pomp and grandeur of the city to rare entertainments. Scenes of riot and wassail were mingled in every street, and godless mirth and outrageous excess and splendid wickedness came to the king's palace to do their mightiest deeds of darkness.

A royal feast to-night at the king's palace! Rushing up to the gates are chariots, upholstered with precious cloths from Dedan, and drawn by fire eyed horses from Togarmah, that rear and neigh in the grasp of the charioteers, while a thousand lords dismount, and women, dressed in all the splendors of Syrian emerald, and the color blending of agate, and the chasteness of coral, and the somber glory of Tyrian purple and princely embroideries, brought from afar by camels across the desert and by ships of Tarshish across the sea.

Open wide the gates and let the guests come in. The chamberlains and cupbearers are all ready. Hark to the rustle of the silks, and to the carol of the music! See the blaze of the jewels! Lift the banners. Fill the cups. Clap the cymbals. Blow the trumpets. Let the night go by with song and dance and ovation, and let that Babylonish tongue be palsied that will not say, "O King Belshazzar, live forever!"

Ah, my friends, it was not any common banquet to which these great people came! All parts of the earth had sent their richest viands to that table. Brackets and chandeliers flashed their light upon tankards of burnished gold. Fruits, ripe and luscious, in baskets of silver, entwined with leaves, plucked from royal conservatories. Vases, inlaid with emerald and ridged with exquisite traceries, filled with nuts that were threshed from forests of distant lands. Wine brought from the royal vats, foaming in the decanters and bubbling in the chalices. Tufts of cassia and frankincense wafting their sweetness from wall and table. Gorgeous banners unfolding in the breeze that came through the open window, bewitched with the perfumes of hanging gardens. Fountains rising up from inclosures of ivory, in jets of crystal, to fall in clattering rain of diamonds and pearls. Statues of mighty men looking down from niches in the wall upon crowns and shields brought from subdued empires. Idols of wonderful work standing on pedestals of precious stones. Embroideries stooping about the windows and wrapping pillars of cedar and drifting on floor inlaid with ivory and agate. Music, mingling with the thrum of harps, and the clash of cymbals, and the blast of trumpets in one wave of transport that went rippling along the wall and breathing among the garlands and pouring down the corridors, and thrilling the souls of a thousand banqueters.

The signal is given, and the lords and ladies, the mighty men and women of the land, come around the table. Pour out the wine. Let foam and bubble kiss the rim! Hoist every one his cup and drink to the sentiment, "O King Belshazzar, live forever!" Bestarred head band and carcanet of royal beauty gleam to the uplifted chalices, as again, and again, and again they are emptied. Away with care from the palace! Tear royal dignity to tatters! Pour out more wine! Give us more light, wilder music, sweeter perfume! Lord shouts to lord, captain ogles to captain. Goblets clash; decanters rattle. There come in the obscene song, and the drunken hiccough, and the slavering lip, and the guffaw of idiotic laughter, bursting from the lips of princes, flushed, reeling, bloodshot, while mingling with it all I hear, "Huzza, huzza, for great Belshazzar!"

What is that on the plastering of the wall? Is it a spirit? Is it a phantom? Is it God? The music stops. The goblets fall from the nerveless grasp. There is a thrill. There is a start. There is a thousand voiced shriek of horror. Let Daniel be brought in to read that writing. He comes in. He reads it, "Weighed in the balance and found wanting."

Meanwhile the Medes, who for two years had been laying siege to that city, took advantage of that carousal and came in. I hear the feet of the conquerors on the palace stairs. Massacre rushes in with a thousand gleaming knives. Death bursts upon the scene, and I shut the door of that banqueting hall, for I do not want to look. There is nothing there but torn banners, and broken wreaths, and the slush of upset tankards, and the blood of murdered women, and the kicked and tumbled carcass of a dead king. For "in that night was Belshazzar, the king of the Chaldeans, slain."

I go on to learn some lessons from all this. I learn that when God writes anything on the wall a man had better read it as it is. Daniel did not misinterpret or modify the handwriting on the wall. It is all foolishness to expect a minister of the gospel to preach always things that the people like or the people choose. Young men of Washington, what shall I preach to you to-night? Shall I tell you of the dignity of human nature? Shall I tell you of the wonders that our race has accomplished? "Oh, no," you say. "Tell me the message that came from God." I will. If there is any handwriting on the wall, it is this lesson: "Repent! Accept of Christ and be saved!" I might ask of a great many other things, but that is the message, and so I declare it. Jesus never flattered those to whom He preached. He said to those who did wrong and who were offensive in His sight: "Ye generation of vipers. Ye whited sepulchers! How can ye escape the damnation of hell!" Paul the apostle preached before a man who was not ready to hear him preach. What subject did he take? Did he say: "Oh, you are a good man, a very fine man, a very noble man?" No. He preached of righteousness to a man who was unrighteous, of temperance to a man who was a victim of bad appetites, of the judgment to come to a man who was unfit for it. So we must always declare the message that happens to come to us. Daniel must read it as it is. A minister preached before James I. of England, who was James VI. of Scotland. What subject did he take? The king was noted all over the world for being unsettled and wavering in his ideas. What did the minister preach about to this man who was James I. of England and James VI. of Scotland? He took for his text James i., 6: "He that wavereth is like a wave of the sea driven with the wind and tossed." Hugh Latimer offended the king by a sermon he preached, and the king said, "Hugh Latimer, come and apologize." "I will," said Hugh Latimer. So the day was appointed, and the king's chapel was full of lords and dukes and the mighty men and women of the country, for Hugh Latimer was to apoligize. He began his sermon by saying: "Hugh Latimer, bethink thee! Thou art in the presence of thine earthly king, who can destroy thy body. But bethink thee, Hugh Latimer, that thou art in the presence of the King of heaven and earth, who can destroy both body and soul in hell fire." Then he preached with appalling directness at the king's crimes.

Another lesson that comes to us to-night—there is a great difference between the opening of the banquet of sin and its close. Young man, if you had looked in upon the banquet in the first few hours, you would have wished you had been invited there and could sit at the feast. "Oh, the grandeur of Belshazzar's feast!" you would have said, but you look in at the close of the banquet and your blood curdles with horror. The king of terrors has there a ghastlier banquet. Human blood is the wine and dying groans are the music. Sin has made itself a king in the earth. It has crowned itself. It has spread a banquet. It invites all the world to come to it. It has hung in its banqueting hall the spoils of all kingdoms and the banners of all Nations. It has gathered from all music. It has strewn from its wealth the tables and floors and arches. And yet how often is that banquet broken up and how horrible is its end! Ever and anon there is a handwriting on the wall. A king falls. A great culprit is arrested. The knees of wickedness knock together. God's judgment, like an armed host, breaks in upon the banquet, and that night is Belshazzar, the king of the Chaldeans, slain.

Here is a young man who says: "I cannot see why they make such a fuss about the intoxicating cup. Why, it is exhilarating! It makes me feel well. I can talk better, think better, feel better. I cannot see why people have such a prejudice against it." A few years pass on, and he wakes up and finds himself in the clutches of an evil habit which he tries to break, but cannot, and he cries out, "O Lord God, help me!" It seems as though God would not hear his prayer, and in an agony of body and soul he cries out, "It biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." How bright it was at the start! How black it was at the last!

Here is a man who begins to read loose novels. "They are so charming," he says, "I will go out and see for myself whether all these things are so." He opens the gate of a sinful life. He goes in. A sinful sprite meets him with her wand. She waves her wand, and it is all enchantment. Why, it seems as if the angels of God had poured out vials of perfume in the atmosphere. As he walks on he finds the hills becoming more radiant with foliage and the ravines more resonant with the falling water. Oh, what a charming landscape he sees! But that sinful sprite, with her wand, meets him again, but now she reverses the wand, and all the enchantment is gone. The cup is full of poison. The fruit turns to ashes. All the leaves of the bower are forked tongues of hissing serpents. The flowing fountains fall back in a dead pool stenchful with corruption. The luring songs become curses and screams of demoniac laughter. Lost spirits gather about him and feel for his heart and beckon him on with "Hail brother! Hail, blasted spirit, hail!" He tries to get out. He comes to the front door where he entered and tries to push it back, but the door turns against him, and in the jar of that shutting door he hears these words, "This night is Belshazzar, the king of the Chaldeans, slain." Sin may open bright as the morning. It ends dark as the night!

I learn further from this subject that death sometimes breaks in upon a banquet. Why did he not go down to the prisons in Babylon? There were people there that would like to have died. I suppose there were men and women in torture in that city who would have welcomed death, but he comes to the palace, and just at the time when the mirth is dashing to the tiptop pitch death breaks in at the banquet. We have often seen the same thing illustrated. Here is a young man just come from college. He is kind. He is loving. He is enthusiastic. He is eloquent. By one spring he may bound to heights toward which many men have been struggling for years. A profession opens before him. He is established in the law. His friends cheer him. Eminent men encourage him. After awhile you may see him standing in the American Senate or moving a popular assemblage by his eloquence, as trees are moved in a whirlwind. Some night he retires early. A fever is on him. Delirium, like a reckless charioteer, seizes the reins of his intellect. Father and mother stand by and see the tides of his life going out to the great ocean. The banquet is coming to an end. The lights of thought and mirth and eloquence are being extinguished. The garlands are snatched from the brow. The vision is gone. Death at the banquet!

I have also to learn from the subject that the destruction of the vicious and of those who despise God will be very sudden. The wave of mirth had dashed to the highest point when the invading army broke through. It was unexpected. Suddenly, almost always, comes the doom of those who despise God and defy the laws of men. How was it at the deluge? Do you suppose it came through a long northeast storm, so that people for days before were sure it was coming? No, I suppose the morning was bright; that calmness brooded on the waters, that beauty sat enthroned on the hills, when suddenly the heavens burst and the mountains sank like anchors into the sea that dashed clear over the Andes and the Himalayas.

The Red Sea was divided. The Egyptians tried to cross it. There could be no danger. The Israelites had just gone through. Where they had gone, why not the Egyptians? Oh, it was such a beautiful walking place! A pavement of tinged shells and pearls, and on either side two great walls of water—solid. There can be no danger. Forward, great host of the Egyptians! Clap the cymbals and blow the trumpets of victory! After them! We will catch them yet, and they shall be destroyed. But the walls begin to tremble! They rock! They fall! The rushing waters! The shriek of drowning men! The swimming of the war horses in vain for the shore! The strewing of the great host on the bottom of the sea, or pitched by the angry wave on the beach—a battered, bruised and loathsome wreck! Suddenly destruction came. One half hour before they could not have believed it. Destroyed, and without remedy.

I am just setting forth a fact, which you have noticed as well as I. Ananias comes to the apostle. The apostle says, "Did you sell the land for so much?" He says, "Yes." It was a lie. Dead, as quick as that! Sapphira, his wife, comes in. "Did you sell the land for so much?" "Yes." It was a lie, and quick as that she was dead! God's judgments are upon those who despise Him and defy Him. They come suddenly.

Skilled sportsmen do not like to shoot a bird standing on a sprig near-by. If they are skilled, they pride themselves on taking it on the wing, and they wait till it starts. Death is an old sportsman and he loves to take men flying under the very sun. He loves to take them on the wing. Oh, flee to God this night! If there be one in this presence who has wandered far away from Christ, though he may not have heard the call of the gospel for many a year, I invite him now to come and be saved. Flee from thy sin! Flee to the stronghold of the gospel! Now is the accepted time. Now is the day of salvation.

Good night, my young friends; may you have rosy sleep, guarded by Him who never slumbers! May you awake in the morning strong and well! But, oh, art thou a despiser of God? Is this thy last night on earth? Shouldst thou be awakened in the night by something, thou knowest not what, and there be shadows floating in the room, and a handwriting on the wall, and you feel that your last hour is come, and there be a fainting at the heart, and a tremor in the limb, and a catching of the breath—then thy doom would be but an echo of the words of the text: "In that night was Belshazzar, the king of the Chaldeans, slain."

Oh, that my Lord Jesus would now make Himself so attractive to your souls that you cannot resist Him, and if you have never prayed before or have not prayed since those days when you knelt down at your mother's knee, then that to-night you might pray, saying:

Just as I am, without one plea
But that Thy blood was shed for me,
And that Thou bidst me come to Thee,
O Lamb of God, I come!

But if you cannot think of so long a prayer as that, I will give you a shorter prayer that you can say, "God be merciful to me, a sinner!" Or, if you cannot think of so long a prayer as that, I will give you a still shorter one that you may utter, "Lord save me or I perish!" Or, if that be too long a prayer, you need not make it. Use the word "help!" Or, if that be too long a word, you need not use any word at all. Just look and live!

THE TALLEST MAN.

He Was a Californian and Lived Centuries Ago.

The corpse of the biggest man that ever lived has been dug up near San Diego, Cal. At all events there is no satisfactory record in ancient or modern history of any human being nearly so tall. The mummy—for in such a condition the remains were found—is that of a person who must have been about nine feet high in life. This makes allowance for a shrinkage, which may be pretty closely calculated As to accuracy in the estimate there can be no question, inasmuch as the cadaver has been carefully inspected and measured by Professor Thomas Wilson, Curator of the Department of Prehistoric Anthropology in the Smithsonian Institution, and other scientists. The tape-line even now registers the length from heel to top of head at eight feet four inches.

The mummy is that of an Indian, and is almost certainly prehistoric, although its age cannot be determined with any sort of accuracy. Historical records of the part of California, where it was found go back for at least 250 years, and they make no mention of any man of gigantic stature. How much older the body may be must be left open to conjecture. Its preservation is no matter for surprise. In that arid region the atmospheric conditions are such that a corpse buried in the dry season might very well become perfectly dessicated before the arrival of the rains and thus become rendered perfectly proof against decay.

The body was found in a cave by a party of prospectors. It is in an excellent state of preservation. The spine has shrunk considerably, being thus reduced in length by reason of the drying of the cartilage between the vertebrae. The knees are somewhat bent. Over the head are the remains of a leather hood, which seems to have been part of a garment used for the purpose of a shroud. The man was well advanced in years, as is shown by the worn condition of the teeth.

It has been stated that the individual must have surpassed in height any giant of whom there is historical record. This is true unquestionably, so far as the last two centuries are concerned, and accounts of older dates are not at all well authenticated. Indeed, they grow more apocryphal as distance of time increases, until they merge into the fabulous stories of antiquity when there was no science or exact knowledge and nothing was too incredible to be believed. It is a fact that most races of men have entertained a notion to the effect that their own ancestors were giants.

Savage Coats of Arms.

One of the astonishing affinities that much refined, and the last degree of vulgar barbarism is the coats of arms, exists between an old civilization. The inherited shields of the proudest families of Great Britain have designs that "are borrowed" as Figaro remarks, "from the costume of the aborigines of New Zealand. One day a Maori remarked the seal of an officer of the British marine. The Englishman explained to the savage that the signet was the mark of his family, handed down through generations and continued with some explanations of the meaning of the various parts of the design, according to the art of heraldry, giving an idea of the reason for the use of armorial bearings. What was his surprise and chagrin, when he had finished, to hear the Maori declare: "So it is the moko of your family which you have attached to your finger!" And the savage offered himself as the officer's friend, since he himself was of a lineage that had won in war the right to armorial bearings! After each important battle the warriors of New Zealand, according to custom, received for bravery "mokos" or marks, which they and their descendants were entitled to wear in token of deeds of exceptional service.

A Bird Catchin Insect.

In this country we talk of insectivorous or insect-eating birds, and few of us have ever heard of read of a country where the tables are turned to such a degree that they speak of a bird-eating insect, but that is the exact condition of affairs in Southern Brazil and Venezuela. In those countries they have an insect called the "great mantis," which is some four or five inches in length, not including his strong jaws and immense nipper-like forelegs.

This pair of enormous "pincers" are equal in strength to those of a crawfish or a crab, and are used by the giant mantis in capturing its prey. The food of this cannibalistic insect consists of spiders, grass-hoppers, small snakes and lizards, and according to Brumlister, the most robust specimens of the genus will not stand aside with an empty stomach if he can manage to get his nippers on a bird of the size of a canary, warbler, or chick-a-dee. The great mantis resembles a combined leaf and twig, both in color and shape, and being aided by this resemblance is able to stealthily approach its prey, whether it be reptile, insect or bird, and seize the unsuspecting creature with its razor-like claws.

Queer Cheese.

In the foreign colonies on the east side may be found some cheeses which, though palatable, are not obtainable in any of the delicatessen stores or restaurants elsewhere. On the street stands of the ghetto are odd-looking hunks of cheese covered with black specks. They do not look appetizing, but are really pleasant to the taste, the spots being nothing worse than caraway seeds. In the Hungarian quarter the luxury is a green cheese, said to be made of caviare.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

How They Made Up.

"He was a very nice-looking young man, but he appeared nervous, and all the clerks in the office looked at him curiously when he rushed in and asked permision to use the telephone. "I want to talk to my wife," he explained, "and there is a telephone in the drug store next door to us, where she can talk to me." He was told to help himself. He went into the little glass apartment and closed the door, but he was not used to a telephone, being under the impression that it was necessary to shout into it at the top of his lungs, and so the clerks heard the entire conversation. "Hello! Is that Smith's drug store? Well, this is Mr. Jones. What? Mr. Jones! J-o-n—— Yes! that's right, next door! Will you call my wife to the telephone, please? Yes, I'll hold my ear here." A long pause, and then in a voice softly modulated: "Is that you, dear? I want to tell you how sorry—— What? I say, I want to tell you how—— You can't hear? No! No!! don't bring the man to the 'phone. I'll try again. I—want—to—tell—you—how—sorry—I—am—for—being—cross—to—you—this—morning. Yes! Do you forgive me? What? Oh! You say 'long ago!' Oh! you dear girl! What's that funny noise? What? Spell it! Yes! K-i-s. Oh! yes, I understand. Here's one for you, sweetheart." Here the young man made a noise like the pop of a champagne cork. Then he called off and walked away from the 'phone blushing happily.—Philadelphia Record.

Burned at the Stake in London.

We can hardly realize the fact that it has only been but little over 100 years since counterfeiters were publicly burned at the stake in London, the present boasted "center of civilization." On March 18, 1780, Christianie Murphy was executed at Newgate tower, London, for the crime of "coining." She was bound to the stake seated on a stool, the main tie being a cord around the neck. The funeral pyre was then lighted by the executioner and his deputies, one of the latter of whom finally jerked the stool from under the wretched creature, allowing the weight to fall on her neck. Within 48 minutes the body was finally reduced to ashes and buried in a hole on the spot where the execution took place.

A New Shoe.

A new shoe for soldiers is being tested in Germany. It consists of a kind of paste of linseed oil, varnish and iron filings with which the soles of new shoes are painted. It is said to keep leather flexible and gives the shoe greater resistance than the best nails. Already, in many regiments, the usual iron nails have been exchanged for nails of aluminum.

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Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

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Not for the Critic.

A critic had written a bitter attack on the work of a celebrated novelist. After it was published, the novelist, a good-natured man, wished to meet the critic who had assailed him, and asked a common friend to bring him up to dinner some evening. When invited, the critic replied: "I certainly shall not go! He simply wants to heap coals of fire on my head; and do you suppose I am going to hold the scuttle for him?"

Spilled 120 Tons of Molten Glass.

A costly accident occurred the other morning at the Marion, Ind., fruit jar works. The bottom of a large tank suddenly fell out, spilling and ruining a mass of molten glass weighing 120 tons. Since the accident four streams of water have been playing constantly upon the molten mass, thus preventing what might have been a disastrous fire. The factory was compelled to shut down two weeks.

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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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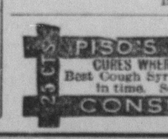

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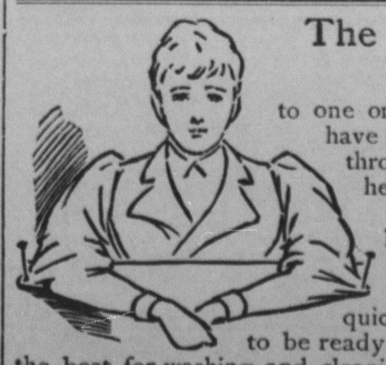

The woman pinned down

to one or two uses of Pearline will have to be talked to. Why is she throwing away all the gain and help that she can get from it in other ways? If you have proved to yourself that Pearline washes clothes, for instance, in the easiest, quickest, safest way, you ought to be ready to believe that Pearline is the best for washing and cleaning everything. That's the truth, anyway. Try it and see. Into every drop of water that's to be used for cleansing anything, put some Pearline. 621

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Nov. 21.

THE flutter about contesting the election of Smith and Singer, was all gas of the poorest quality.

WHAT have the G. O. P. to say of the horrible lynching of a negro in Maryland since the state went Republican?

SUCH of the much reviled southern states as went Republican are now counted first-rate chaps—as long as they stick there. But they are only out for a season.

THE national grange met at Worcester, Mass., and on Monday re-elected J. H. Brigham, of Ohio, as national master to serve his fourth term. The election is biennial.

SOME of the leading Republicans are making an effort for the pardoning of "honest" John Bardsley, now in the penitentiary for stealing about 2 millions of the public monies.

THE investigations now going on into the government of the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, show up astounding robberies in the past dozen years by the Republican officials. This accounts for the citizens of those cities having been nearly taxed to death.

ALL are pleased over the election of Judge Bailey in the Huntingdon-Mifflin district. The Newton Hamilton Watchman says: "The Culbertson republicans say they are glad Bailey is elected and the Williamson republicans say they are glad Bailey is elected and the democrats ought to be glad of it, so we suppose everybody is happy."

MRS. Hastings, while the gubernatorial party were on their return from Atlanta, was the recipient of a fine gift from the Pennsylvania party. On the way home the tourists presented her with a gorgeous diamond pendant because of the gracious way she looked after their welfare on the cars and in Atlanta.

CLEAR weather has been about as sure, yea, surer, sign for rain this season, than cloudy weather. We have had rain to follow a clear sky in less than half a day; then we have had several days of very cloudy sky, but there came no rain. The weather has taken on cranky spells, like some folks do.

A FRENCH naval engineer named d'Humy has invented a pressed oil-cake for use as fuel on ocean steamers. It is not affected by temperature, is smokeless and odorless, cannot evaporate or cause explosions, and burns only on the surface, giving out intense heat, and leaving only from 2 to 3 per cent ash. A ton of this fuel is equal to 30 tons of coal, and costs between five and ten dollars. Why would not fuel of this sort be a good thing on land, in places where efforts are being made to abolish the smoke nuisance?

JUDGE Doty, of Westmoreland county, has handed down a decision that will be of great interest to justices of the peace and constables in Centre county. The judge declares that the officer who serves warrants is entitled to a fee of fifty cents for each defendant mentioned in the warrants, whether the warrants are made separate or not. The general impression has been that where a number of names have been placed on a warrant the constable could collect but one fee for service.

ONE of the most awful calamities occurred in Cleveland a few days ago, by which nineteen people lost their lives. Owing to the criminal and still unexplainable carelessness of a street car conductor, a car well filled with people took an awful plunge of 120 feet from the centre draw of the Central viaduct into the dark water of the Cuyahoga river.

The draw was open for a tug drawing a schooner which was about to pass beneath the bridge.

Concerning the rumors that the governor is willing to "compromise", Herbert Welsh's "City and State" says: Governor Hastings is getting into shape to accept the overtures of Quay and Cameron. However much he may profess his love and loyalty to those men who stood with him in the late chairmanship contest, there can no longer be any doubt that he is getting ready to march under the colors of those whom he so recently opposed. It is quite certain now that he will be one of the delegates-at-large to the national convention with Quay Cameron, Lyon, Stone, Merrick, Penrose and one other not yet selected. Within the next six months there will be some interesting developments in state politics, and the governor will be found working in entire harmony with the Quay machine. His friends who discuss the matter can see nothing in a future alliance with Martin and Magee, and they feel that these two municipal bosses did not do the right thing in the chairmanship fight. Hence their defense of the course of the governor in cutting loose from his late allies."

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she consumption and that there was no hope for her, but 2 bottles of Dr. Kings New Discovery completely cured her and says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida st. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King,s New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples that provethe wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at Murray's drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.

The demand for Ayer's Hair Vigor in such widely-separated regions as South America, Spain, Australia, and India has kept pace with the home consumption, which goes to show that these people know a good thing when they try it.

—The cold weather coming on will require heavier and thicker clothing, as protection against the wintry blasts. Lewins, Bellefonte, has a full new line, and the prices are lower than any in the county. He has never been undersold.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY B. D. BRISBIN.

Wheat	60
Rye	45
Corn	45
Oats	20
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	20
Lard	7
Shoulders	8
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	25
Sides	8

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Part Wool, All Wool, Silk and Wool, All Silk Plaids, for Dresses and Fancy Waists,	from 5c per yard up to 75c per yard
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An elegant Cheviot Suit in Blue and Black, at $4.75, as good as you can buy elsewhere for $7.00 or $8.00.	
A Cassimere Suit at,	$5, as good as we had a year ago at $8.
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Finest Dress Pants,	from $2 to $4.
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An elegant line Blue, Black, Oxford Mixed Dress Overcoats, from $3.50 to $8.	
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Child's Overcoats,	$1.25, 1.39, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50
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SPRING MILLS.

Interesting Items from Our Neighboring Town.

Business in our town has been quite lively for some time; our merchants report trade with them as being immensely active, of course they say it requires a little engineering and sharp figuring to keep apples, potatoes, meats and poultry moving, butter and eggs sell themselves, but the other products require a little skill to move, but move they must. Tis true the margin is hardly as large as a barn door, but still it exceeds nothing all to pieces. Talk to a potato dealer about his profits, his face will suddenly become very long. But our storekeepers keep themselves pretty well posted, they read the newspapers and consequently not only strike while the iron is hot, but more frequently make it hot by striking.

The result of the election is taken very philosophically by our people here; the Democracy rejoicing on the success of their county ticket, while the Republicans are bewildered and almost dumbfounded at their overwhelming triumphs throughout the Union. However, everybody is happy and feel perfectly satisfied that our country will continue to prosper with either party in power, notwithstanding the evil foreshadowings of the politician to the contrary.

Mr. John B. Heckman has just completed a very fine residence, situated at the south-west corner of the roads leading to the railroad station and the creek road. The dwelling is large and handsomely fitted up with all the modern improvements, and the entire building painted a pure white presenting a very beautiful appearance. It is certainly a very pronounced improvement to the neighborhood and its attractive and imposing appearance will no doubt induce others to "brush up" their surrounding properties to avoid being cast too much in the "shade."

Mr. C. P. Long has a petition for a new public road from what we call the Granger hall up to the railroad station. This road in fact will be a continuation of the road from Georges Valley and the creek from Penn Hall. At present every person residing south of the railroad or having business in that section of the town are obliged to travel a long circuitous route to and from the station, but with this road open instead of going half way to Farmers Mills as we do now to reach it; we will have a perfectly level and straight thoroughfare direct to the station; the petition is universallay signed there being no opposition.

FARMERS MILLS.

The Union Sunday School Will Hold an Interesting Christmas Entertainment.

The Union Sunday school has decided to hold their Christmas entertainment the evening before Christmas; the school is taking an active part in the work and intends giving the grandest entertainment ever held here. Rev's Rearick and Eisenberg have consented to be present to deliver addresses; the programme will consist of music, recitations, dialogues, etc.

Sophia Homan of Williamsport, is at present visiting her old acquaintances and friends in this vicinity.

A number of our crack shots have been out hunting this fall, but have met with little success so far.

Kate Armbruster, of Bellefonte, paid her parents a few days visit last week.

New goods every day, quick sales and small profits is the way our genial merchant does business; come and see and you will be convinced of the fact.

The repairs done at the Union church on Friday last made quite an improvement on the ground and no one need stay away from church now on account of not having a good hitching post to tie his horse, for there is ample accommodation for all; but strange it is indeed that some men never have time to help repair or do anything in regard to repairing about the church, and then always want to be at the head of everything.

John H. Hagan, who has for some time been suffering from a very sore hand is at present slowly improving.

John Stover and wife of the east end of the valley, spent a few days with his brother at this place.

Miss Leah Reifsnyder of Millheim, is at present visiting her aged mother and sister, Mrs. Geo. Armbrust.

Geo. Homan and Mr. Foreman, of Aaronsburg have been dehorning cattle in this vicinity for the past week.

J. B. Fisher's roller mill is to be remodeled in the near future; the old machinery will be removed and all the latest improved put in. Mr. Wolf, of Chambersburg is the contractor for the same.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Report of the Plum Grove school, in Potter township for the second month ending Nov. 15. Number of pupils enrolled; male 14, female 17, total 31. per cent. of attendance during the month; male 98, female 97, total, 98 per cent. during term, male 98, female 98, total 98. Pupils who were present every day, Bruce Crotzer, Cleve Weaver, Harry Durst, George Sharer, Elmer Musser, Maurice Breon, William Keller, John Stover, Anna Durst, Bessie Breon, Lena Poorman, Mabel Crotzer, Lettie Musser, Pearl Musser, Mary Yearick, Clair Durst, Mary Koch and Verna Emerick.

DAVID K. KELLER, Teacher.

Report of the Manor Hill school, in Potter township, for the month ending Nov. 15, 1895. Number of pupils enrolled, male 12, female 10, total 22; per cent. of attendance, male 92, female 90, total 91; pupils who were present every day Elmer Spicher, David Keller, Bruce Stump, May Stump, Sallie Brown, Ruth Keller, Carrie Spicher; visitors, 1.

THOS. L. MOORE, Teacher.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and altertive. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price 50c per bottle at Murrays drug store.

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We want a reliable woman in every county to establish a corset parlor for the sale of Dr. Nichol's Celebrated Spinal Supporting Corsets and "Double from End to End" Clasps, with Asbestos Lined Bust, Protector. Every pair warranted not to break or rust, absolutely impervious to moisture or perspiration. A new pair given for every pair that breaks. Guarantee printed on each corset, recommended by over 10,000 physicians. I furnish complete stock on consignment and pay a salary of $10 to $65 per month and expenses. $3.00 sample outfit free. Send 10 cents postage for sample and terms.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, Levari Facias and Fi Fa issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale at the court house, in the borough of Bellefonte, Pa., on

SATURDAY, NOV, 23, 1895.

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following real estate:

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in the borough of Milesburg, Centre county and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows; on the north by lot of Jane Broom, on the South by Limestone street, on the east by lot of O. P Kreamer and on the west by Mill street, thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house stable and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph G McKinley.

ALSO,

All those two certain lots or pieces of ground situate in the borough of Millheim, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the south by Main street, on the east by lot of E. C. Campbell estate, on the north by an alley and on the west by lot of J. H. Reifsnyder, each lot containing in breadth along said Main street 49½ feet and extending to said alley. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, blacksmith shop, barn and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. R. Weiser.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage and lot of ground situate in the borough of Unionville, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the south by Centre street on the north by lot of William Stover heirs, on the east by Main street, and on the west by De Witts Run containing about 1-5 acre, thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house stable and other outbuildings. Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the above named township, county and state, bounded on the east and south by De Witts Run and on the north and west by Christian Buck, containing about ¾ acre.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Rich.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Coleville, Spring township, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone corner on land of Peter Rote, deceased, thence south 57 degrees east 48¾ feet to a stone, thence by land of James L. Rote south 42 degrees west 127 feet to a stone, thence north 57 degrees west by land of William Hines, deceased, thence 40 feet to a stone, thence north 35 degrees east 126 feet to the place of beginning, containing 18¾ perches be the same more or less, thereon erected a frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry and Annie C. Haught.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Worth township, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a Spanish oak, thence north 28 degrees west 48 perches by land of John I. Thompson to a spruce thence north 20 degrees west 6 perches across Bald Eagle creek to a stone, thence south 69 degrees, west 16 perches by lands of Thomas Wilson thence north 71 degrees west 14 perches to a post; thence north 22¾ degrees west 36½ perches to a post, thence north 44 degrees east 38 perches to a post, thence north 42¾ degrees west 66 perches by lands of Robert Keily to a post, thence south 54 degrees west 40½ perches by lands of E. Records to a chestnut oak, thence north 72 degrees west 47 perches to a pine, thence south 56 degrees west 30 perches to a post, thence south 57 degrees west 36 perches to a post, thence south 33 degrees east 176 perches to a sugar on the Bald Eagle creek, thence north 43 degrees east 66 perches to a hickory thence south 47 degrees east 149 perches by lands of Philip Williams to a stone, thence south 86½ degrees east 4¼ perches to stones, thence by direct line to the place of beginning, containing 120 acres more or less, thereon erected a two story dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. B. Williams, Lafayette Stine and Orvis A. Williams, terre tenant.

ALSO,

That certain piece, parcel or lot of ground situate in the township of Spring, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the south-west corner of lot of John Cole, thence along said lot north 17 degrees west 180 feet to corner, thence along the fair ground of the Agricultural Society of Centre county north 69 degrees east 51 feet to a corner, thence along lands of the estate of William A. Thomas deceased, south 17 degrees east 180 feet to a corner on Halfmoon street, thence along said street south 69 degrees west 51 feet to the place of beginning. it being lot No. 1 in the general plan of Cole's addition to the borough of Bellefonte, thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Mrs. Mary Bland (now Shilling)

ALSO,

All those three certain messuages and tracts of land situate in Curtin township, bounded and described as follows: The 1st thereof beginning at a post thence by land of Job W. Packer south 37 degrees east 10 perches to post, thence north 88 degrees east 2½ perches to post, thence north 7 degrees west 14 perches to post, thence 49 degrees east 7 perches to a run, thence down said run to public road, thence along said road north 84 degrees east 120 feet, thence north 22¾ degrees west 26 6-10 perches to black oak, thence north 49 degrees east 18 feet, thence south 39 degrees east 9 perches to stones, thence south 53 degrees east 57 perches to post, thence north 82 degrees west 65 perches to the place of beginning, containing ten acres and being the same tract of land which Job W. Packer et ux by deed dated March 2, 1870, and recorded in Centre county in deed book F. No 2, page 262 etc., granted and conveyed unto the said John McCloskey (party hereto.)

The second thereof, beginning north 38 degrees west 24 perches from the north-west corner of George Morton and north-east corner of Thomas Grant and Jeremiah Jackson tracts, thence along lands late of J. M. Lucas south 52 degrees west 104 perches to post, thence along lands late of J. M Lucas south 38 degrees east 24 perches to post, thence along land of Jeremiah Jackson south 52 degrees west 64 perches to post, thence by other land north 38 degrees west 160 6-10 perches to post, thence along land of R. Irvin north 38 degrees east 168 perches to stones, thence along same land south 38 degrees east to place of beginning, containing 144 acres more or less and being the same tract which Job W. Packer by deed dated May 25, 1871, granted and conveyed unto the said John McCloskey (party hereto.)

The 3rd thereof being the undivided one-half part of a tract of unseated land in said township surveyed in the warrantee name of Robert Irvin, supposed to contain 90 acres more or less. The sale of this tract being however made subject to any actual interference by or with older surveys. The lumber and shingles now at the mill situate on the first mentioned tract of from part of the consideration hereinbefore stipulated for, and pass by and with the conveyance of the land.

Also, all the right and interest of the said John McCloskey (being the undivided one-sixth part thereof) in and to all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land in said township of Curtin, known as the "Joseph McCloskey homestead farm," bounded on the north by lands of Christian Heverly, on the east by lands late of William Mann and J. J. Packer, on the south by lands late of J. P. DeHaas and David Brickley and on the west by lands of John W. Young, containing 108 acres and allowance more or less

Also, all the remaining interest so far as not received by him already of the said John McCloskey, in and to the residue of the property of the Joseph McCloskey, Sr., of Curtin township, deceased, whether the same be in the hands, possession or control of the executors of said Joseph McCloskey or of any other person or persons whomsoever and whether the said property be real, personal or mixed.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John McCloskey et al.

ALSO,

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in the borough of Philipsburg, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north-east corner of the lane between the Episcopal parsonage and and the property hereby described, and Presqusle street, thence north 28 degrees east 9 15 100 perches to a post, thence north 24 degrees east 9 15-100 perches to a post on Halfmoon road, thence down the said road close to the south west side north 77 degrees east 8 perches to a post, thence north 84¾ degrees east —perches to a post, thence north 89¾ degrees east 6.5 perches to a post, thence south 78 degrees east 3 perches to a post, thence south 71 degrees east 3 perches to a post, thence south 60 degrees east 14 perches to a post, thence south 60 degrees east 14 perches to a post, thence south 53 degrees east 4.4 perches to a post, thence south 35 degrees west 6 55-100 perches to a post, thence south 69 degrees west 46 perches to a post on the north east side of a lane 1 perch wide between David W. Holt and the land hereinbefore described, thence along the northeast side of said lane and one perch distant from line of Holt north 32 degrees west 18 perches to the place of beginning, being same premises conveyed by the second party to the first party by a deed bearing even date herewith Thereon erected a one two story house, one large three story frame dwelling, one stable, one ice house and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. H. Wigton,

ALSO,

All those 13 messuages, tenements and tracts of land situate in the townships of Huston and Rush, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, known as the Gratz lands and surveyed under the following warrantee names, viz: One thereof in the warrantee name of Sharp Delaney containing 433 acres and 110 perches; one thereof in the warrantee name of William G. Satiner containing 435 acres and 166 perches; one thereof in the Warrantee name of William McPherson containing 158 acres and 63 perches; one thereof in the warrantee name of Andrew Armstrong containing 329 acres and 136 perches; one thereof in the warrantee name of Edward Moysion containing 433 acres and 153 perches; one thereof in the warrantee name of George Satiner containing 434 acres and 153 perches; one thereof in the name of James Glentworth containing 433 acres and 153 perches; one thereof in the warrantee name of Matthew McConnell containing 433 acres and 153 perches; one thereof in the warrantee name of David Beverage containing 433 acres and 153 perches; one thereof in the warrantee name of John Price containing 433 acres and 153 perches; one thereof in the warrantee name of John Wheeland containing 433 acres and 153 perches; one thereof in the warrantee name of John Rollington containing 433 acres and 153 perches and one thereof in the warrantee name of James Baxter containing 366 acres—containing in all five thousand one hundred and ninety-five acres be the same more or less. No improvements.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Ardell, Jr.

ALSO,

All those two certain messuages and tracts of land situate in Gregg township, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: One of them beginning at a stone, thence along lands of Samuel Stover 24¾ degrees east 77 5-10 perches to a stone in public road, thence along said road north 62¼ degrees east 50 perches to a stone in said road, thence along same south 74¾ degrees east 19-5/10 perches to a stone corner of Daniel weaver lands, thence along said Weaver lands north 24¾ degrees east 89 2-10 perches to a stone, thence along lands of Daniel Rishel and Michael Tibbens south 64 degrees west 64 4-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 21 acres and 76 perches neat measure. The other tract thereof beginning at a stone in public road, thence along lands of Henry Emerick south 24¾ degrees east 55 perches to a stone, thence along lands of Michael Ream north 64¼ degrees east 64 perches to yellow pine tree, thence along lands of Daniel Weaver north 24¾ degrees west 32 8-10 perches to a stone in public road, thence by lands of Henry Duck south 79 degrees west 54 8-10 perches to pine stump in the road, thence along lands of Daniel Weaver south 87¾ degrees west 53 perches to the place of beginning containing 17 acres and 70 perches neat measure, thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings; also thereon a thrifty orchard in good bearing condition, water being piped to the buildings and always in abundance for house and farm use.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. Weaver.

ALSO,

All that certain real estate situated in the township of Rush, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, known as the Sandy Ridge Fire Brick Manufacturing property, containing about three hundred and seventy-four acres bounded and described as follows: First, all that certain tract of land situate in Rush township, county and state aforesaid, beginning at a post thence north 38 degrees west 110 perches to a pine, thence south 62½ degrees west 84 perches to pine thence north 15½ degrees east 24 perches to a post thence north 25½ degrees east 100 perches to Tyrone & Clearfield railroad, thence along the same 22 degrees east 67 perches, thence by same south 2 degrees east 27 perches, thence north 60½ degrees east 100 perches to Tyrone turnpike, thence along same north ½ degree east 136 perches, thence along same north 7 degrees west 68 perches, thence along same north 12½ degrees east 39 7-10 perches, thence north 52 degrees east 39 perches, thence 58 degrees east 46½ perches to stones, thence south 50 degrees east 33¾ perches to a hemlock, thence south 7¾ degrees east 39¾ perches, thence south 90 degrees west 101 perches to a pine, thence south 18 degrees east 74 perches, thence south 26½ degrees east 36 6-10 perches to stones, thence south 52 degrees west 168½ perches to the place of beginning containing 238 acres and 30 perches neat measure less one acre and sixteen perches occupied by said road and less 3 acres, lots sold heretofore to John Def, Thomas Hays and G. C. Melus, and less 4 acres on which the old turnpike gate house is erected and heretofore sold. Also excepting and reserving all the timber on said above described land heretofore sold to John Whitcomb and reserving and excepting all water rights and privileges of the Pennsylvania Central railroad company and the Tyrone and Clearfield Railway company as reserved in deed by which this tract was conveyed to John Miller by George D. Morgan and wife by their attorneys in fact E. C. Humes and Adam Hoy, dated 20th December, A. D 1870, and recorded in Centre county in deed book F No. 2, page 444 etc.

Second All that certain piece or tract of land situate in said township of Rush, county and state aforesaid, beginning at a post, thence south 57½ degrees west 16 perches to a post, thence north 32¼ degrees west 10 perches, thence north 57 1-2 degrees east 16 perches, thence south 32 1-2 degrees east 10 perches to the place of beginning containing one acre and being part of the tract known as the Ferguson McInaine tract which was conveyed to John Miller by George D Morgan and wife by their attorneys in fact, E. C. Humes and Adam Hoy, by deed dated 25th Feb. 1871

Third. All that certain tract of land situate in township, county and state aforesaid, beginning at a point on the Tyrone & Clearfield railroad, thence along the same north 2 degrees west 21 perches, thence north 22 degrees west 104 perches to a post, thence north 68 degrees east 5 perches to stones, thence north 19 degrees east 106 perches to post and stones, thence north 57 1-2 degrees east 110 perches to a point on the Tyrone turnpike, thence along the same south 12 1-2 degrees west 38 3-10 perches, thence south 7 degrees east 68 perches, thence south 1-2 degree east 131 perches, thence south 69 1-2 degrees west 100 perches to post and stones, thence north 82 degrees west 65 perches to the place of beginning, containing ten acres and being the same tract of land which Job W. Packer et ux by deed dated March 2, 1870, and recorded in Centre county in deed book F. No 2, page 262 etc., granted and conveyed unto the said John McCloskey (party hereto.)

The second thereof, beginning north 38 degrees west 24 perches from the north-west corner of George Morton and north-east corner of Thomas Grant and Jeremiah Jackson tracts, thence along lands late of J. M. Lucas south 52 degrees west 104 perches to post, thence along lands late of J. M Lucas south 38 degrees east 24 perches to post, thence along land of Jeremiah Jackson south 52 degrees west 64 perches to post, thence by other land north 38 degrees west 160 6-10 perches to post, thence along land of R. Irvin north 38 degrees east 168 perches to stones, thence along same land south 38 degrees east to place of beginning, containing 144 acres more or less and being the same tract which Job W. Packer by deed dated May 25, 1871, granted and conveyed unto the said John McCloskey (party hereto.)

The 3rd thereof being the undivided one-half part of a tract of unseated land in said township surveyed in the warrantee name of Robert Irvin, supposed to contain 90 acres more or less. The sale of this tract being however made subject to any actual interference by or with older surveys. The lumber and shingles now at the mill situate on the first mentioned tract of from part of the consideration hereinbefore stipulated for, and pass by and with the conveyance of the land.

Also, all the right and interest of the said John McCloskey (being the undivided one-sixth part thereof) in and to all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land in said township of Curtin, known as the "Joseph McCloskey homestead farm," bounded on the north by lands of Christian Heverly, on the east by lands late of William Mann and J. J. Packer, on the south by lands late of J. P. DeHaas and David Brickley and on the west by lands of John W. Young, containing 108 acres and allowance more or less

Also, all the remaining interest so far as not received by him already of the said John McCloskey, in and to the residue of the property of the Joseph McCloskey, Sr., of Curtin township, deceased, whether the same be in the hands, possession or control of the executors of said Joseph McCloskey or of any other person or persons whomsoever and whether the said property be real, personal or mixed.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John McCloskey et al.

ALSO,

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in the borough of Philipsburg, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north-east corner of the lane between the Episcopal parsonage and and the property hereby described, and Presqusle street, thence north 28 degrees east 9 15 100 perches to a post, thence north 24 degrees east 9 15-100 perches to a post on Halfmoon road, thence down the said road close to the south west side north 77 degrees east 8 perches to a post, thence north 84¾ degrees east —perches to a post, thence north 89¾ degrees east 6.5 perches to a post, thence south 78 degrees east 3 perches to a post, thence south 71 degrees east 3 perches to a post, thence south 60 degrees east 14 perches to a post, thence south 60 degrees east 14 perches to a post, thence south 53 degrees east 4.4 perches to a post, thence south 35 degrees west 6 55-100 perches to a post, thence south 69 degrees west 46 perches to a post on the north east side of a lane 1 perch wide between David W. Holt and the land hereinbefore described, thence along the northeast side of said lane and one perch distant from line of Holt north 32 degrees west 18 perches to the place of beginning, being same premises conveyed by the second party to the first party by a deed bearing even date herewith Thereon erected a one two story house, one large three story frame dwelling, one stable, one ice house and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. H. Wigton,

ALSO,

All those 13 messuages, tenements and tracts of land situate in the townships of Huston and Rush, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, known as the Gratz lands and surveyed under the following warrantee names, viz: One thereof in the warrantee name of Sharp Delaney containing 433 acres and 110 perches; one thereof in the warrantee name of William G. Satiner containing 435 acres and 166 perches; one thereof in the Warrantee name of William McPherson containing 158 acres and 63 perches; one thereof in the warrantee name of Andrew Armstrong containing 329 acres and 136 perches; one thereof in the warrantee name of Edward Moysion containing 433 acres and 153 perches; one thereof in the warrantee name of George Satiner containing 434 acres and 153 perches; one thereof in the name of James Glentworth containing 433 acres and 153 perches; one thereof in the warrantee name of Matthew McConnell containing 433 acres and 153 perches; one thereof in the warrantee name of David Beverage containing 433 acres and 153 perches; one thereof in the warrantee name of John Price containing 433 acres and 153 perches; one thereof in the warrantee name of John Wheeland containing 433 acres and 153 perches; one thereof in the warrantee name of John Rollington containing 433 acres and 153 perches and one thereof in the warrantee name of James Baxter containing 366 acres—containing in all five thousand one hundred and ninety-five acres be the same more or less. No improvements.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Ardell, Jr.

ALSO,

All those two certain messuages and tracts of land situate in Gregg township, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: One of them beginning at a stone, thence along lands of Samuel Stover 24¾ degrees east 77 5-10 perches to a stone in public road, thence along said road north 62¼ degrees east 50 perches to a stone in said road, thence along same south 74¾ degrees east 19-5/10 perches to a stone corner of Daniel weaver lands, thence along said Weaver lands north 24¾ degrees east 89 2-10 perches to a stone, thence along lands of Daniel Rishel and Michael Tibbens south 64 degrees west 64 4-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 21 acres and 76 perches neat measure. The other tract thereof beginning at a stone in public road, thence along lands of Henry Emerick south 24¾ degrees east 55 perches to a stone, thence along lands of Michael Ream north 64¼ degrees east 64 perches to yellow pine tree, thence along lands of Daniel Weaver north 24¾ degrees west 32 8-10 perches to a stone in public road, thence by lands of Henry Duck south 79 degrees west 54 8-10 perches to pine stump in the road, thence along lands of Daniel Weaver south 87¾ degrees west 53 perches to the place of beginning containing 17 acres and 70 perches neat measure, thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings; also thereon a thrifty orchard in good bearing condition, water being piped to the buildings and always in abundance for house and farm use.

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Third. All that certain tract of land situate in township, county and state aforesaid, beginning at a point on the Tyrone & Clearfield railroad, thence along the same north 2 degrees west 21 perches, thence north 22 degrees west 104 perches to a post, thence north 68 degrees east 5 perches to stones, thence north 19 degrees east 106 perches to post and stones, thence north 57 1-2 degrees east 110 perches to a point on the Tyrone turnpike, thence along the same south 12 1-2 degrees west 38 3-10 perches, thence south 7 degrees east 68 perches, thence south 1-2 degree east 131 perches, thence south 69 1-2 degrees west 100 perches to post and stones, thence north 82 degrees west 65 perches to the place of beginning, containing ten acres and being the same tract of land which Job W. Packer et ux by deed dated March 2, 1870, and recorded in Centre county in deed book F. No 2, page 262 etc., granted and conveyed unto the said John McCloskey (party hereto.)

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Also, all the remaining interest so far as not received by him already of the said John McCloskey, in and to the residue of the property of the Joseph McCloskey, Sr., of Curtin township, deceased, whether the same be in the hands, possession or control of the executors of said Joseph McCloskey or of any other person or persons whomsoever and whether the said property be real, personal or mixed.

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ALSO,

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THE NEWS.

Governor Woodberry has appointed a commission to represent Vermont at the exposition of industrial and fine arts to be held in the City of Mexico the comming winter.——Augusta College, the most historic building in Augusta, Ky., was destroyed by fire. It caught at noon, with 400 children in the building. There was a mad rush, and the greatest difficulty is rescuing them. All were saved.——Ex-Treasurer Mandrake Green Clay, of Lawrence county, O., was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Ohio penitentiary and to pay a fine of $11,000, he having pleaded guilty to embezzling the county's funds.——Two freight trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road collided at Summit, Mich., killing Alfred C. Mortag, of Green Bay, an engineer, and badly injuring Frank Stocks. Two locomotives were wrecked and several freight cars ditched.——It has been the custom for a number of years of the Union Pacific Railroad to sell its employes coal at reduced rates. This will be discontinued on January 12. It effects every man on the system, and the privilege has been covered by every body who could lay claim to being an employe.——A petition bearing 60,000 signatures and asking the reading of the Bible be restored to the public schools will be presented soon to the Chicago Board of Education. The petition has been prepared and circulated by the Woman's Educational Union of Chicago.——It is believed at police headquarters in Denver, Col., that the amount of money stolen from the Wells, Fargo Express Company at Colorado Springs was $55,000, instead of $20,000, as given out at the time of the robbery. The officials of the company are extremely reticent. So far as known no tangible clew to the thieves has been found.

The United States Supreme Court denied the motion to advance the case of Broker Elverton R. Chapman, of New York, indicted for refusing to testify before the Senate committee during the Sugar Trust investigation.——The Attorney General appointed Henry Rechton, of Cincinnati, disbursing officer of the Department of Justice, vice Frank Brannagan, who resigned to accept a similar position in the Department of State.——The United States Supreme Court denied the motion of the Bell Telephone Company to dismiss the appeal of the United States in the case involving the Berliner speaking microphone. The court holds that it has jurisdiction to try the case.——A wreck occurred on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, near Franklin, Tenn., resulting in the death of Fireman Love and the serious, if not fatal, injury of Engineer Ed. Corbett. Besides quite a number of passengers were considerably shaken. The accident was the result of the through New Orleans passenger colliding with a freight. The passenger engine was demolished, Fireman Love being buried under the ruins.——Lin Dock Dunn, a Chinese laundryman in Chicago, was shot and killed by the father of a young girl whom he had attempted to assault.

At Ottawa, Ont., the Canadian Pacific Railway Station, with all its contents was destroyed by fire. The loss will be heavy.——Messrs. John G. Moore and H. W. Cannon have resigned as directors of the Oregon Improvement Company. Mr. E. Rollins Morse, of Boston, has been elected a director.——A special from Rockport, Ind., says Mrs. Sarah Davis shot and fatally wounded Mrs. Isabel Goodman, her neighbor. They quarreled about their chickens. Mrs. Davis is in jail.——Rev. John F. Fee, founder of Berea College, Kentucky, recently withdrew from his old church at Berea on account of a disagreement with members on the mode of baptism, and has organized a new church known as Church of Baptized Believers.——Frederick Romero and James Montague fought a duel at Bisbee, Ariz., in which each received injuries that will probably prove fatal. Romero believed that Montague had alienated the effections of his wife, and challenged him to fight a duel.——The Bethlehem Iron Company shipped turret plates for the United States cruiser Oregon to the navy yard at San Francisco. The weight of the shipment was 164 tons. Another shipment, consisting of gun and mortar material, weighing 61 tons, was sent to the Watervelt Arsenal at West Troy, N. Y.

Judge Showalter, of the United States Court, Chicago, refused an injunction asked by the New York Paper Bag Machine and Manufacturing Company to restrain the Western Paper Bag Company from making bags on the patent self-forming square system.——The Plaza, one of Boston's large apartment hotels, was sold at auction for $370,000 to Albert Geiger.——Ward P. Bloxham, John Zimbar and Frank Shields, who were accused of murdering the Hudson brothers near the Cobb's Island Life-saving Station, were acquitted by a jury at Eastville, Va.——The main building of the Randolph Paper Box Manufactory, in Richmond, Va., was burned out. Loss $150,000; insurance $97,000.——One man was killed and several injured by the falling of the walls of the Heisey Glass Works in Newark, O.——The Latter Day Saints laid the cornerstone of their college at Lamont, Ia.——Benjamin Hail, a deputy sheriff, was shot and badly wounded by W. Scott Kines, who found him talking with Kines' wife.——Elizabeth Kelly, aged twenty-five years, daughter of a gardener in Philadelphia, is said to have fallen heiress to $15,000,000.——Jacob Ferror, a miser, who was robbed in Waterbury, Ct., of $125 a few days ago, died, as a result of an attempt to commit suicide by shooting. The loss of his money caused despondency.——Charles Schilder, wife and child, who left Fort Worth a few days ago, were found murdered near Laredo.——The steamer Witter, Captain Huntley, from New York, with a cargo of phosphate, sunk alongside the dock at Mystic, Ct.——Four cars which were being drawn up a steep grade on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway, near Shorthills, N. J., broke away from the locomotive and ran back at great speed, crashing into the locomotive of a newspaper train. The engineer of the newspaper train was killed and his fireman badly injured.

RAN INTO A GANG OF LABORERS.

Four Men Killed and Seven Severely Injured in a Rear End Collision.

Near America, Ala., a coal train on the Southern Railway ran into the rear of a construction train while the latter was backing up without proper signals out. Twenty laborers were asleep in the caboose of the construction train, which was smashed. Four men were killed and seven injured.

A BIG HAUL.

Robbers Get Twenty Thousand Dollars Easily.

PUT THE AGENT TO BED.

Confronted by Robbers with Pistols the Agent is Made to Open a Safe and Hand Out the Money—Some Money Was Saved—Thieves Not Excited.

A special to the News from Colorado Springs, Col., says: "The express office at the Santa Fe Depot in this city was robbed of $200,000. Immediately after the departure of the night express at 9.42 George Krout the express agent, stepped from the platform into his office and was confronted by two masked men, who levelled revolvers at his head and ordered him to open the safe. This he did and they helped themselves to two packages of money containing $5,000 and $15,000 respectively. They then made their escape. The money was part of a consignment of $50,000 sent from Denver to Cripple Creek, the remainder of which was in the safe, but was not found. Officers are scouring the country in the hope of capturing the robbers.

The Wells-Fargo Express Company has given out the following official statement regarding the robbery at the Santa Fe Depot.

Twenty thousand dollars was sent from Denver to the First National Bank of Colorado Springs early in the afternoon.

This money was in currency of small denominations, and was received about 4 o'clock, and too late to be delivered to the bank. The package containing the money was placed in the depot safe, and both doors locked.

There was nothing to indicate its value. Evidently the thieves knew of its existence. When train No. 6 came in, about 9.43, there were other packages aboard with the currency, to the amount of $35,000, consigned to the same bank. These packages were delivered to the agent and placed in the safe with the other.

After the train had departed, the agent, George Krout, went to the platform to straighten the trucks, which were standing there, and when he returned to the office he was met at the door by two masked men with drawn revolvers. The package containing the $20,000 was demanded, and the agent was compelled to open the safe and give it up. The agent said nothing about the remaining packages, and the robbers left at once. The standing rewards of $300 each for information or arrest of the robbers, of course, holds good, and the amount will undoubtedly be increased.

When Krout entered his office, after performing his duties outside, two men, one tall, the other short, confronted him with revolvers pointed at his head and commanded him to throw up his hands.

Krout, badly frightened, obeyed. Then one of the robbers, stepping close to the agent, said: "Not a word from you. We want you to open that safe, and be quick about it. Hurry up."

Krout denied that there was any money in the safe. The revolver was pressed close to him, and he was told to open the safe, or suffer the consequences.

With trembling hands he slowly turned the combination. When the door swung open Krout explained that there was only one package there, and reaching in he picked up an envelope containing $20,000, which he handed to the short man. He then closed the heavy door.

The robbers, seeming satisfied that the agent told the truth, stepped away from the safe. Krout's action in handing out the $20,000 package and closing the doors of the safe saved the company $35,000.

During all this time the thieves did not appear in the least excited.

The robbers ordered Krout to undress himself and get into his bed. After he had done so, one of the robbers took pains to see that the quilts and comforters were drawn tightly over Krout's head and tucked down. Then Krout heard one of them say: "Now, open the door and see if there is anyone about."

Krout heard the door slide back and bump, and then one of the robber's said: "Wait now, we have missed something. Let us take a good long look over the place and see."

When Krout picked up courage to jump out of bed and go outside, there was no one in sight. An alarm was given, and by 11 o'clock posses was scouring the vicinity of the depot on the eastern outskirts of the town, but no trace of the robbers was found. Finally, two bloodhounds were put on the trail, and it was found that the men had gone along Pike's Peak avenue through the heart of the city. On the theory that they would go to Cripple Creek, over the Cheyenne Mountain road, a posse started from the city to head them off. The depot agent was not 100 yards away from Krout's office while the robbery was being committed, but he did not see the robbers, and knew nothing about the matter until informed by Krout.

The express company's officials believe that the robbery was committed by A. J. Gray, alias Sam Wells, and J. G. Stuart, alias C. J. Starr, who was arrested for the theft of $16,000 from the express wagon at Cripple Creek April 11, and who recently in company with Tom McCarthy, escaped from jail in Denver.

R. T. Montgomery, who was a prisoner at the time of the escape, notified the police at Denver several days ago that Gray and Stuart plotted when in jail to rob the express company again. The officials of the company believe that the robbers had an accomplice in the bank.

Chicago Morning Papers 1 Cent a Copy.

The Tribune in its Sunday issue announced that the price of that paper on week-days, inside the city, would be one cent. Monday morning the Times-Herald and the Inter-Ocean, the only other two-cent morning papers, announced a similar reduction in the price of those papers to meet the cut made by the Tribune. The action of these two morning papers places all the morning papers in Chicago at one-cent a copy.

POSTAL STATISTICS.

A Saving of $1,300,000 in the Carrier Service.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Frank H. Jones has made his annual report for the year ended June 30, 1895. Mr. Jones shows that the divisions under his supervision have saved during the year $1,395,577, the principal items being in the saving in the carrier service by stopping overtime and reduction of the force, amounting to $1,300,000. An estimate of $17,000,000 for all postmasters is made for the year 1897, an increase over the present year of $1,000,000. Mr. Jones recommends the abolition of experimental free delivery unless $10,000,000 is appropriated for the purpose.

Of the investigation and discharge of carriers for cause, Mr. Jones says that 385 carriers have been removed. Of the conditions which made the investigations necessary the principal one was that the accumulation of overtime claims showed that something was wrong. The work has been systematically prosecuted during the eight months, and the carriers at 151 offices have been investigated.

Mr. Jones recommends the "employment of a number of men in the larger offices whose regular duty it shall be to inspect the work of carriers, make suggestions as to extensions and changes of routes, and, in fact, to have a general supervision of the work of carriers outside of postoffices."

An estimate of $12,960,300 is made for the free-delivery service next year. The money-order report shows that there are 19,691 domestic money-order offices, and orders to the amount of $156,709,039 were issued and $156,159,689 paid. Mr. Jones recommends legislation requiring clerks handling money-order business to give bonds. The number of pieces of original dead mail matter received during the year for treatment was 6,319,878, a decrease of 781,171.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

Commodore Hichborn Asks Increased Dry Dock Facilities.

The annual report of Commodore Hichborn, chief of the bureau of construction and repair of the navy, includes estimates for appropriations for next year, the most important of which was $5,895,679, to be expended on vessels authorized by Congress for the increase of the navy. He also asks for $1,500,000 for the general repairs of vessels and the purchase of stores and machinery, $528,000 for continuance of work already authorized on the Hartford, the Chicago and other vessels, and $500,000 for two composite sailing vessels.

He dwells especially upon the necessity of adequate money for the repair of vessels, saying that the policy of extreme economy has about reached its limit, and unless more ample appropriations are made for the care and preservation of ships and the general maintenance of the yard plants the efficiency of the fleet will be diminished and government property will suffer serious deterioration. He suggests the importance of appropriations sufficient to push the navy-yard plants, and thinks $125,000 necessary at Norfolk, $75,000 at New York and 70,000 at Mare Island.

Probably the most important part of the report is that devoted to the necessity of increased dry dock facilities. Mr. Hichborn notes the fact that there was no dock, government or private, in the country sufficiently large to dock the Indiana preliminary to her trial trip. He indorses the recommendation of the constructor at Boston for a dock there sufficient in size to take the largest vessel, as he does also similar recommendations from the constructors at Norfolk and Mare Island.

BLOWN TO THEIR DEATH.

Four Killed by the Explosion of a Locomotive Boiler.

Engine 13, of the Lehigh and Hudson Railroad, blew up eight miles from Warwick, in New York. Two men were instantly killed and two men died later from their injuries.

The engine was drawing a train between Maybrook and Phillipsburg. Conductor Martin O'Neill, of Belvidere, and his head brakeman, James L. Sloan, of Phillipsburg, were in the cab with the engineer, Wm. Cooper, of Phillipsburn, and his fireman, Hertburt Beetner, of Easton, Pa. The train of 30 cars had reached the top of the grade near the stone bridge and as the train started down cold water was doubtless run into the boiler. Brakeman Morris Heil saw the explosion that followed.

The heavy boiler went 50 feet in the air and fell 25 feet from the tracks, leaving the engine trucks uninjured. Heil threw himself full length on a car and clung there. He recovered himself, and he and Flagman Adams began setting brakes. The train ran a mile and one-half before it could be stopped. Heil ran six miles to Warwick and gave the alarm, and Adams went back to flag the Eastern express. Superintendent Bailey with a gang of men went in an engine to the scene.

A terrible sight met the rescuers. Conductor O'Neill was crushed and mutilated almost beyond recognition, the train having passed over him. Sloan hung unconscious on a barbed-wire fence, and Engineer Cooper lay dead under the boiler. All were nearly dead, parts of their clothing hanging in the trees nearby.

A little later Fireman Beetner was seen walking along the tracks, his trousers being his only apparel. He was dazed and said he remembered going through the air, and found himself in a field 50 feet from the tracks. He soon relapsed into unconsciousness and was taken to Easton, where he died. Brakeman Sloan died in Warwick.

Bamboo for Building Purposes.

Secretary Olney has received a letter from Mr. Charles Strouter, of Columbo, Ceylon, criticising the American method of house-building on account of the liability of our houses to fire, and suggesting changes which he thinks would minimize, if not obviate the danger. He thinks a mistake is made in using pine lumber as building material, and in the method of construction of partition walls, most of which are hollow and are genuine fire traps. Mr. Strouter say that the Ceylon bamboo is almost impervious to fire, and that where it is used as a building material in that country no conflagration has ever been known.

TEACHERS SLAIN.

Christians in Trebizond and Erzeroum Reported Killed.

FIVE BRITISH MASSACRED.

The Porte Held Accountable for the Safety of Imperiled Americans.—Powers are Deliberating.

A report has reached Constantinople that all the Armenian Christian teachers in the Trebizond and Erzeroum districts have been killed.

It has been known in Constantinople that all of the Christian and Armenian teachers in those districts have been in a state of terror, owing to the attitude of the Kurds, who are said to be armed and actively aggressive throughout that section of Armenia.

A dispatch to the London "Standard" from Constantinople says that every day brings news of fresh massacres. It is quite clear if the Powers waste additional time in negotiations the need for these negotiations will be passed. The "Standard's" Constantinople correspondent also says that if the rumor should be confirmed that French and American missionaries have been injured in any of these outrages it is believed that these Powers will no longer confine themselves to protests. The American fleet, the correspondent thinks, is only too anxious to commence active operations.

Continuing, the special correspondent of the "Standard" at Constantinople says that recent details received from Erzeroum indicate that the massacre there was worse than at first reported. The outrages was evidently organized and planned beforehand, and the pillage was on a colossal scale.

Replying to the inquiry of United States Minister Terrell, as to the safety of the American missionaries, Commissioner Darnham has sent word from Harput, saying that they are alive, but in extreme danger. Mr. Terrell has informed Tewfik Pasha that the Government will be held responsible for safety of the Americans. The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs has assured Mr. Terrell that everything possible will be done for their protection. As Mr. Terrell has great influence with the palace authorities, it is to be presumed that Tewfik Pasha will keep his word.

Fresh disturbances are reported from Malatiah, in the province of Diarbekir, where a number of persons have been killed, including four Jesuit priests, who where under French protection. The French Ambassador has been appealed to, and is preparing a strong representation on the subject for the Porte.

It is now believed that the Powers will not take definite action against the Porte until all the naval squadrons have assembled in Turkish waters. In the meantime the state of suspense is wearying, and the Ambassadors themselves will be greatly relieved when the hour for action arrives. Nobody doubts that this time is coming, and it now seems to be only a question of days. A squadron of five French warships has sailed from the Piraeus, the port of Athens.

Foreign Minister Tewfik Pasha replied to the notes of the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Russia and France, assuring them, as he had previously assured the Ambassadors of Germany, Austria and Italy, that the Turkish Government's statement as to what measures it intends to take in order to suppress the disorders in Asia Minor will be presented to the Ambassadors "without delay."

Rumors concerning the possible deposition of the Sultan are still current, but the statement that the Imperial yacht is lying off the palace, with steam up, intimating that the Sultan is preparing to seek safety in flight, is a fabrication. The yacht is sadly out of repair and is laid up for the Winter. The statement published in the United States that there has been trouble at Angora and Palus, and that 1000 Armenians there have been massacred, is also without foundation.

There has been serious trouble at Caesarea, near Jerusalem. A panic prevails at Mush, owing to the Kurdish movement. All those who can do so are fleeing from the city and neighborhood. Many persons are reported to have been robbed and murdered while escaping. The Kurds are said to be armed throughout the district. It is claimed by the authorities that troops are being hurried to the spot.

A very serious state of affairs still prevails at Zeitun. The Government is still striving to prevail upon the Armenians to lay down their arms, promising that they shall not be molested if they return to their homes and surrender the Turkish soldiers whom they hold prisoners, with the captured arms, etc., but the Armenians have so frequently been the victims of similar promises that it is not considered likely that they will do as requested.

The greatest trouble under which the Porte seems to be laboring is the difficulty experienced in carrying out the military measures decided upon in Asia Minor.

This state of affairs is particularly aggravating on account of the spread of the revolution in certain provinces, especially in Syria, where the reserves, who were recently called upon to join the army, stubbornly refuse to leave their houses. It is claimed in official Turkish circles that the refusal of the reserves to join the colors is due to their fear of being attacked by the Druses, but the real reason seems to be that they are almost certain to have to serve without any pay and on short rations.

BIG BLAZE IN RICHMOND.

Destruction of a Large Paper-box Manufactory—Loss, $150,000.

The Randolph Paper Box Manufactory, except an annex of moderate size, was destroyed by fire. Loss about $150,000. It is said to be the largest manufactory of the kind in the world, and contained much valuable machinery invented and made for this factory. Over five hundred hands are employed, mostly girls. The insurance is $97,000, distributed in nearly every company represented in Richmond. Business will be resumed in the annex.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

A disastrous wreck was narrowly averted at Hazleton. The 7 o'clock express, known as the mill train, which carried the silk mill employees, mostly children, collided with a freight train at the lower end of town. The engineer of the express applied the brakes instantly and succeeded in reducing the speed of his train considerably. The caboose was smashed and the engine thrown from the track. The passengers aboard the train were thrown about rather violently and considerable excitement was created among the mill hands. Beyond slight bruises, which several of the girls sustained, no one was hurt. The north track was torn up and traffic delayed for several hours.

Agnes, a 6-year-old child of a Polander named Yarak, was burned to death in the woods, which were on fire, near her home at Morgantown. The child was sent out to drive the cows home from pasture and it is supposed she got lost in the woods and the fire overtook her before she could escape. When the child did not return a search was commenced. Her body was found charred and burned almost beyond recognition.

Burglars effected an entrance into the residence of Burgess Addison Eppeheimer, of Royersford, and in their haul got a silver watch, three silver napkin rings, $20 worth of clothing and $10 in cash. The thieves entered through a front window. There is no clue to the identity of the thieves, although detectives are working on the case.

The Lebanon Board of Health as the result of its examination of the Quittaphilla Creek, from which the people of Lebanon have been getting their drinking water during the recent prolonged drought, announces that the water of the creek is polluted by sewage and filth from the county almshouse and oil from several iron manufactories, besides the drainage of scores of houses, manure piles and pasture lands in the suburban districts of Sweet Home, Hebson, and East Lebanon. The board recommends the use of the water from Gloninger's Springs, which are located between the city limits and the polluted points. The results of the investigation will be laid before City Councils for actions at their next meeting.

Brakeman Albert Watkins was killed on the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad at Greensburg.

Mrs. Catharine Flaccus, widow of William Flaccus, who was a Pittsburg pioneer, is dead, aged 74 years.

John Shenberger, a highly respected citizen of Columbia, is dead, aged 68 years. A wife and two children survive.

The twelve-inch rolling mills at the Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut Works, Lebanon, have suspended operations, owing to a scarcity of orders.

The stable and slaughter house of Theodore Goodhart, at Grason, were destroyed by fire. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

Governor Hastings has signed and forwarded the commission of Henry C. Shenck, to be Alderman of the First Ward, Lancaster, to succeed Jacob Sundaker, resigned.

Thomas J. Fretz has been appointed station and freight agent at Allentown for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to succeed the late Benjamin M. Krause, who died about two weeks ago.

Frank Albert, the young Delaware Water Gap carpenter who recently fell from the roof of Pipher's Mill, at Minsi, died from his injuries. In the past two years the family have suffered the loss of a mother and eight children.

Earl Harper, 14 years old, of Boston, went out hunting with a shotgun on his shoulder and a revolver in his pocket. While climbing through the brush the revolver was discharged and the bullet entered Harper's thigh.

Joseph Morocci, an Italian, while drawing water from a 60-foot well at Pottsville, slipped and fell headlong to the bottom. Several carpenters who were in the vicinity rescued the man with difficulty.

Morocci, in falling, fractured his skull, besides sustaining cuts and bruises upon almost every part of his body. His right eye was knocked out. His condition is extremely critical.

Francis Kohan, aged 35 years, employed as a section foreman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at Pittston, met with a fatal accident. He was riding on a hand car with several laborers, which was going at a rapid rate, when one of the wheels broke and Kohan was pitched off. So violent was the force of the fall that the entire top of his head was torn off.

Frank West, a 6 year old son of Frank West, of Sixth and Highland avenue, Chester, was struck at the Thurlow Station grade crossing on the P. W. & B. Railroad and had a leg cut off. A flying switch was being made; the child waited for the locomotive to pass, and stepped in front of the car which came in the rear. The child was taken to the hospital, where his life is despaired of.

In getting out of the way of a train, Mrs. Wolf, of Wiconisco, stepped off the trestle near that place and fell to the tracks of the Williams Valley Road and the creek, some twenty-five feet below. She was picked up and taken to her home, where she lies with a broken arm, broken legs and a broken nose. Her daughter, who was with her on the trestle, said her mother thought she was stepping off on a bank of earth.

John Moran, of Minooka, while going to his home was attacked by footpads on the south side of Scranton, and beaten in a most brutal manner. And when accosted by the highwaymen, he made a determined effort to retain his property. His assailants, three in number, overpowered him, and after taking his money, beat him about the head until he was rendered insensible. He had to be assisted to his home. The police are on the trail of the highwaymen.

While Bryan Durkin, of Shamokin was walking along the Reading Railroad he was run down by a passenger train and had one leg cut off.

John Rhodes lay down to sleep on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Johnstown and an engine came along and broke his back. He will die.

Judge Emory Speer, of Georgia, will preside as one of the Judges of the Federal Court of Appeals in New Orleans, during the last two weeks in November and the first two weeks in December.

CABLE SPARKS.

Timothy M. Healy has been expelled from the governing committee of the Irish Parliamentary party.

The Canadian Pacific Railway station at Ottawa, Ont., with all its contents was destroyed by fire. The loss was heavy.

Maximo Gomez, with a large body of insurgents, has eluded Captain-General Campos and invaded Matanzas. Another expedition has landed in Cuba.

The engagement is announced of Lieutenant-Commissioner Cowles, United States Navy, to Miss Roosevelt, sister of the secretary of the United States ambassy in London.

It is understood that a feature of the treaty for the surrender of Port Arthur is that its evacuation by Japan will not be followed by a cession of the fortress by China to any other power.

The Sultan of Turkey continues to pursue a hesitating policy in regard to Armenian reforms, and it is believed in Constantinople that a display of force has been decided upon by the powers.

There is said to be a difference of opinion in the Spanish cabinet over the granting of administrative reforms for Cuba. There is no intention of recalling Captain-General Campos, it is announced.

A verdict in favor of the plaintiff was rendered in London in the suit brought by Dr. Conyers Herring, of New York, for the recovery of insurance money on his yacht Mohican. The jury awarded him $15,000.

The Russian Ministry of finance will have an agent in the United States next year. The mint issue for 1896 will be 100,000,000 roubles' worth of gold coin, 25,000,000 of silver roubles in small coin and 800,000 roubles in copper.

The Beaver Line, making Montreal its terminus in summer and Boston in winter, has been awarded the subsidy to run direct between St. John's N. B., and Liverpool thus making St. John's the Canadian winter port for freight.

It is reported that all the Armenian Christian teachers in the Trebizond and Erzeroum districts have been murdered. Although the report lacks confirmation it is known that all foreign Christians in Asia Minor are in great danger.

The Norwegian ship Mindet, Captain Christianson, from Mobile September 11, has been towed into Newcastle-on-Tyne with eleven of her crew prostrated with yellow fever. Two other members of the crew died of the fever on the voyage.

COLLISION AT SEA.

Bark William Hales Cut Down by the Steamer Niagara—Five Lives Lost.

News of the sinking at sea and the loss of a portion of the crew of the American bark William Hales by a collision during a dense fog, with the War-Line steamship Niagara, outward bound with a general cargo and a number of passengers, was contained in a cablegram just received in Philadelphia by the agent of the Niagara. It is dated Nassau, where Captain Combes, her master; Mate George W. Kimmette, and five of her seamen had just been landed in the Niagara. Five of the crew were drowned; every possible effort to save them having failed.

The William Hales left Philadelphia August 23 last for Havana, to return with a general cargo of bones, and shipped a crew of twelve men.

The Hales is known to have left Havana on October 27, and under ordinary conditions at the time of the collision should have been well to the northwest of Hatteras. Both vessels no doubt became enveloped in the dense fogs which have prevailed in this locality for several days past, and a misunderstanding of fog signals led to the collision. The Hales was cut almost in two and went down so rapidly that there was little time to effect the rescue of her crew.

Dispatches say that the Niagara is but slightly damaged and would resume her trip to Cuba.

The William Hales was a regular trader out of Philadelphia. She was built in Newburyport in 1887 and was 834 tons register, 164½ feet long, 35½ feet beam, 19½ feet deep, and was owned principally in New York by Capt. John B. Stahl. Both vessel and cargo were insured.

MURDERED WIFE AND CHILD.

And When Discovered Put a Pistol Bullet Through His Own Heart.

A murder was unearthed at Laredo, Texas. The murderer committed suicide at a hotel where he had registered with a middle aged woman and an eight-year-old girl as C. Shuler and family, of San Antonio.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the man procured a horse and buggy, ostensibly to drive his wife and child to the depot. About 4.30 he returned the buggy and proceeded to the hotel, ate supper, and retired to his room very early.

Next morning a Mexican shepherd discovered two bodies lying in some brush about three miles northeast of the city. He immediately notified the city officials, who brought the remains to the morgue. They were identified as having been seen with the so-called Shuler.

When Shuler found that he was wanted he shot himself through the heart. Under his pillow was found an insurance policy for $3,000 in his own favor and a deed of trust for property in East St. Louis.

WALLS COLLAPSED.

Four Men Buried in Ruins and one of Them Still Missing.

The northwest corner of the mammoth table glass factory now being constructed in East Newark, Pa., for A. H. Heisey, of Pittsburg, collapsed about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, burying four men under the debris. Samuel Cooper, aged 30, unmarried, who was working under an arch was killed.

Albert Boss, of Vail street, and Wm. Brooklns, of Riley street, were rescued by their fellow workmen, who threw off the bricks and lumber that was crushing them. Both, however, are seriously injured. Thos. Hastings and Addison Siddon, of Mansfield, were covered with debris, but were only slightly hurt.

The building was being roofed when the disaster occurred. It is thought that the recent copious rains weakened the walls. Mr. Nicholson, of Pittsburg, representing Mr. Heisey, said that the damage to the building would not exceed $2,000.

THE DOWN GRADE.

When the engine is a-puffin',
An' a-snorin' an' a-bluffin',
  Like it mighty of'en will;
When you hear the thing a-blowin',
Then you know it's hard a-goin',
  For it's climbin' up a hill.

When it goes a-whizzin' by you
In a way that's like to try you
  If you're just a bit afraid;
When it's runnin' fast an' faster,
Like it doesn't need a master,
  Then it's on a down grade.

When you see a man a-workin',
An' his duty never shirkin',
  An' a-sweatin' more or less;
When you see him climbin' higher,
An' he never seems to tire,
  He's a-climbin' to success.

When you see one goin' easy,
In a manner light an' breezy,
  Like for pleasure he was made,
Just remember he's a-showin'
That it's mighty easy goin'
  When you're on the down grade.

HALLOWE'EN ADVENTURE.

BY MRS. M. L. RAYNE.

A man whose dress indicated that he was a clergyman boarded a street car in a western city, and at once found himself surrounded by friends. It was the eve of All-Souls' Day, and he was on his way to church, where he was to preach against superstition, and this bevy of good-looking girls and stalwart young men was composed of his own people. They were on their way to church also, being destined to a scolding for the sins of former years, when they had kept the eve of All-Souls' in the pagan spirit of Hallowe'en, rioting about with mirrors and lighted candles, melting lead and dropping it into a tub of water, ducking for apples, throwing a ball of yarn down some lonely staircase in some secluded building, all for the foolish purpose of finding out in advance of fate and by uncanny means if lovers were coming to woo. They were going to the little church of St. Winifred, and the pastor was the Rev. David Griffith, and he spoke with his parishioners in an unknown tongue, at least it was unknown to the only American passenger, a man who prided himself upon being almost a linguist.

"May I inquire?" he asked respectfully of a tall brunette, who stood next to him, "what countrywoman you are?"

"American," she answered in the purest English accents.

"But—but—you speak another tongue?"

"Oh, yes, I forgot," she said, laughing, "we are Welsh, and that is our native speech. But it is only when we come together, as on this occasion, that we use it."

It was very evident that they had no need of a Welsh vocabulary in which to express themselves, for they not only spoke English fluently, but with a musical intonation that was delightful to a cultivated ear.

But it was the wish of the pastor, the Rev. David Griffith, that they should not forget the language that was to him the most musical in the world, albeit its consonantal speech of Taffyland is as trying as it is fascinating to American tongues.

"Did you look for a sprig of ash?" asked a pretty young Cymrian of the tall brunette.

"That did I not, Nell; I promised not to anger Mr. Griffith this year as I did last."

"Would he be very angry if you found an even-leaved sprig of ash, think you, Gladys? We would all know what to name it, in spite of St. David's objections."

"H-u-s-h," interposed Gladys, in a whisper, "we are nearing the church. I promised not to engage in any Hallowe'en games this year, so you will not expect me to-night, Nell, after church. I may spell out an apple-paring alone, for the sake of the dear old days."

"I think you are silly, Gladys, to let Mr. Griffith influence you. If amusements that the whole world engages in on this night do not please him, he denounces us all as sinners for participating in them. I think he oversteps his power."

But the car had stopped and minister and people were pouring out and soon had ascended the steps of the little church of St. Winifred.

The sermon was in Welsh, and the minister, a young, handsome man, listened to with close attention, both by the elders of the congregation and the younglings, for he had taken a determined stand against the custom of keeping this one special festival of the year, with particular reference to the ghosts and hobgoblins which have marked it for their own, as the Welsh people ardently believe. He invaded Welsh literature to prove that such a being as a fairy never existed, and he substantiated the statement from his bible. He demanded a greater reverence for the holy office of matrimony than the practice of pulling stalks, big or little, crooked or straight, in order to determine the appearance of a future partner. He denounced the fallacy of eating an apple before a mirror, expecting the future husband would look over the shoulder.

"No man," he declared, "would be willing to wed a woman who would wind a ball of yarn, chanting doggerel manwhile, saying over words that are impious as defying fate, or challenging Providence. Hallowe'en is the Devil's Sunday. It is the Witches' night, and we may well believe that the evil one sends out his myrmidons on that night to do his bidding." It was only last year that on the following morning a witch-ridden sign "Beer Saloon" had been fastened over the door of the sacred edifice. These were tricks of the devil, and he was there to exorcise him. Nut-cracking was used as an interpretation of the future, and other unholy rites were used in the fireside revelries of the evening. He hoped his parishioners would desist from this custom of pagan worship.

All were duly impressed with the earnestness of the pastor, but the Welsh people, as the Rev. David knew to his cost, were naturally stubborn, and they loved their traditions. Chloe and Cynthia and Phillis, with Lubin, their brother, might be influenced, being American-born, but the Llewellyns and Gonerils, of Welshland, merely shook their high-hatted heads, and went home to prepare for a roaring farce in their own homes with such embellishments as they might deem proper—behind the pastor's back.

Nell Gwynne could not prevail on Gladys to accompany her home, so she went on without her, and David Griffith, waiting, as was his wont, offered to see Gladys safe to her own door. But the girl shook her head.

"I am not afraid," she made answer, "and I could not enjoy the walk after your sermon."

"Has it made such an impression on you?" he asked, forgetting his clerical intonation in a tenderer cadence.

"It has made me unhappy," said the the young woman, regarding him with sorrowful, uplifted eyes.

"I am glad," he said with the fire of an enthusiast. "I am tired of preaching to deaf ears. I am glad that one soul is convinced."

"I am convinced in one way only—that you are fighting a great war against evil with straws."

Then she left him, riding home, that he might have no excuse to follow.

Rev. David Griffith had received such a blow straight between the eyes that he saw nothing but a firmament of stars, and leaving the old sexton to close the church, he, too, went home, a humbled and disappointed man, for he dearly loved this same Gladys Allyn and was set on having her for a wife if she would consent. He knew that the Welsh women make the most faithful wives in the world, but he had not found courage to declare himself, and there were several likely young Cornishmen in the field.

Gladys went home and found the house holding high carnival. Her younger brothers and sisters had not attended church, and instead were carrying out all the unholy rites, as David Griffith called them, of Hallowe'en. Bonfires were burning in the yard, and in the kitchen a twirling stick with a lighted candle on one end and an apple on the other amused the youngsters. Three dishes were on the hearth, one empty, one filled with soapy, and one with clear water. Bob, her brother, invited Gladys to try her luck.

"Dunno bout you mout get th' parson," he said with a grimace.

But the girl had no heart for the usual festivities since they had been denounced as sinful, and went up to her own little room and sat there alone until at last love and superstition got the better of her resolution.

"I'll try it just this once," she said to herself, "and never again."

Then she went to an old chest and took out one of the high chimney-pot hats, worn by the Cymri, and a short mother hubbard cloak and attired in these slipped out and wended her way to the church.

Under her cloak she carried a candle and this she now lighted, and shielding it from the wind she began a circuit of the building. If there was anything in the stories they told she would see an appearance—the wraith of the man she desired to marry. She carried out this Hallowe'en ritual to the letter, and then in the gloom and shadow of the church Gladys saw a figure approaching and an immediate fear took possession of her.

It was a tall figure wrapped in the folds of a Llandudno shawl, the figure of a man, and a very resolute one, too, for he threw open a door which led to the basement and producing a round object from his pocket began an incantation of some sort.

"I wind, I wind, I wind, who holds?" he cried out excitedly, and Gladys recognized the voice, and a great joy effaced every vestige of her fear.

"I hold, I hold, I hold," she answered boldly.

But her voice had exactly the opposite effect of that which she anticipated. It was the young rector, as she knew, who was holding an end of the yarn, the ball of which he had dropped down the basement stairs. When she spoke in answer to his question he wheeled round and beholding, as he supposed, an ancient woman, he made no doubt that she was one of the goblins against whom he had been warning his people, and he started back with a cry, and fell prone to the earth at the bottom of the stairs.

It was now Gladys' turn to be frightened. Springing to the top of the stairway, she called in clear tones:

"Mr. Griffith."

No answer.

"David," very softly.

A deep groan.

Her candle was still burning. She slipped down the steep stairs and saw the helpless form lying at the foot. It took her hardly a second of time to make her cloak into a pillow and slip it under his head. As she lifted his shoulders he groaned again.

"David," she whispered, and then as no answer came she said in a fervent tone, "dear, dear David!"

With that he sat up and laughed—he the grave, dignified parson who had so recently rebuked his people for levity and superstition. Gladys left him indignantly and began to remount the stairs, but he called her back.

"Can I assist you, Mr. Griffith?"

"No, no, not Mr. Griffith, my sweet Gladys. I am your 'dear David' from now henceforth, or here I stay the captive of the sweetest pain by which every man was slain. Take me or leave me, I am yours."

"And shall Trelawney die?

"And shall Trelawney die?

Then thirty thousand Cornishmen
  Will know the reason why!"

But he didn't die. He came out of the hole into which superstition had led him, leaning on the merciful arm of Gladys, and though he walked with a limp he managed to go home with the happy girl, and made a slight sensation when he entered with her into the midst of the fun and frolic which was raging as furiously as ever. And the Cornishmen never asked the reason why. They merely looked at the pair with a quizzical regard and condensed all speculation into the dry remark:

"Parson munna seen a witch."

TAJ MAHAL

The Wonderful Monument to an Indian Princess.

The central point of attraction at Agra must always be the wonderful building known as the Taj Mahal, at once the tomb and the monument of the empress of Shah Jehan. It is said that on the spot where the tomb now stands there was once a sort of summer palace, where the great Mogul and his family spent part at least of the year, as it was the favorite residence of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached. Here, the story goes, she had asked him to build her the most beautiful palace ever yet constructed as a memorial of his affection for her and their happiness together. Before anything was done to carry out this design, however, the beloved empress died, leaving the emperor inconsolable for his loss. What he could not do for the living wife he determined siill to do for her memory, and the result was the erection of the famous tomb, which remains still the most beautiful example of its class in the world. The building stands on the opposite bank of the Jumna from the palace and city of Agra, and its domes of white marble rising from among the luxuriant vegetation of the surrounding garden form the most dazzling object that can well be conceived as seen from almost any part of the city, but especially from the palace itself.

No estimate has ever been formed of the wealth lavished on the building, but that it must have been enormous no one who examines the almost incredible beauty and elaborateness of the workmanship, and the rare and, in some instances, almost priceless character of the material used in its construction, can possibly doubt. The actual execution of the work employed a host of the most skilled laborers obtained in the Eastern world for twenty-two years, and when it is remembered that the building is small compared with most of those on which emperors have lavished their treasures, some idea of the intricacy of its design and the beauty of its execution may be formed.

The gateway by which we entered the enclosure itself prepared us somewhat for the splendor of the building within. Like every part of the building and its surroundings, this gateway is constructed of the purest white marble polished to the highest perfection of which the stone is capable, while the carving and designs embossed on the surface are remarkable for the elegance and grace of their conception as well as for the perfection of their execution. It is no easy matter to accustom the mind to the idea that this work, hardly less perfect to-day than it was two hundred and fifty years ago can have stood exposed to the weather all those years. Something, no doubt, is due to the climate, and more, perhaps, to the exquisite polish of the surface, which has fitted it to resist the weather to the best advantage. It is, however, on the interior of the mausoleum that Eastern art, with all its wealth of patient industry, has lavished the best of all it had to offer. The whole interior blazes to-day exactly as it did when first erected, with the perfect reproduction in polished stone of every leaf and flower with which nature has adorned the Indian peninsula. And not one shade of all the exquisite color is produced by any pigment. If a single flower demanded a score of tints to reproduce its perfect beauty, the effect was obtained by the use of a score of different stones without regard to their rarity or value. Nor is the effect injured by marks of joining. Hardly anything short of a microscope would in most instances disclose the fact that art and not nature had produced the dazzling effect. But it is hopeless to attempt to give any adequate idea of this consummate work of art, which stands, and no doubt will stand, unrivaled as the highest example of unwearied art supported by unbounded resources.

Nosegays of the Past.

Most things move in cycles, and contemporaneously with the reappearance of our grandmothers' sleeves and petticoats the taste for old-fashioned gardens is revived. There is a fresh call for the perennials and annuals which enlivened the borders of long ago, and those who are fortunate enough to still possess these old-time gardens show with pride the long-treasured plants which have bloomed for so many years. We are apt to think that we know a good deal more about flowers than our progenitors, but the fact is there was, perhaps, more variety than there is to day in many of their collections. Much time is given now to the development of perfect specimens and to the cultivation of new varieties, both in greenhouse and garden, but if we were to look over some of the venerable catalogues we should find that if we planted all that our grandsires did we should have our hands and gardens full, without anything new. A garden guide printed in 1806 gives a list of 400 hardy perennials, with 120 annuals.

A CHILD PREACHER.

The little girl preacher, Claretta Norah Avery, of whom there has been so much talk in the up-country, is now in Charleston, and has during the last week been preaching at the Morris Street Baptist Church before large audiences. Yesterday the little girl preached morning, afternoon, and evening, and the crowds were larger than before. At the afternoon service the church was crowded and seats were placed in the aisles near the platform, and a large number of white ladies were present. The platform was occupied by the pastor, the Rev. J. L. Dart; the elders, Mrs. Avery, and Claretta Avery, the girl preacher. The child, for she is but ten years old, and looks younger, sat in a large chair to the right and scanned with interest the audience. She has large, pretty eyes, good features, and a dark olive complexion. Sitting in the chair, her heelless shoes were two inches from the floor. She was tastefully dressed in black and wore a soft felt hat. Mr. Dart, in introducing the little preacher, said that she had been suffering with a bad cold for several days, but was, nevertheless, anxious to essay this, her second service that day.

Claretta Avery then came to the improvised reading desk, (the regular one having been temporarily displaced on account of its height,) read a portion of the second chapter of Matthew, and made a prayer, simple yet complete—a prayer for strength and keener sight. "Oh, Lord," said this childish petitioner, in closing, "even what we fail to ask for do not fail to give us." Her voice was low and tremulous at first, but when, after a hymn by the congregation, she read out the subject of her discourse, it was strangely resonant and clear. Her gestures were good and her manner very earnest.

Claretta Avery was met by a reporter at the parsonage yesterday evening. She is accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Avery, and they have been staying with Mr. and Mrs. Dart while here. Mrs. Avery said that Claretta was her only child. Her husband died last spring. Their home is in Washington, D. C., but they have been in this State some time. When asked about the child's education or training, the mother said: "It is the gift of the Almighty God. Claretta has been preaching for nearly two years now and she is just ten years old. We had taught her to read, but beyond that she has had no advantages." Claretta is a perfectly artless child at home, has a lot of dolls, and is running in and out of the house all the time, singing, laughing, and playing with other children. Her command of language, knowledge of the Bible, and elocutionary powers are certainly remarkable.

Profit on Bicycles.

The bicycle dealers are making a big mistake when they announce that wheels will be little, if any, cheaper next year. The manufacturer who says that he cannot sell a good wheel at less than $100 and make a fair profit is simply cutting his own throat, for there are men who can and will do it. A few days ago a boy employed in the factory of a big western firm was arrested for stealing parts of a bicycle from his employers and putting them together himself. The wheel is sold for $100 all over the country, but the boy's attorney proved by the firm itself that the materials for a complete wheel stolen by the lad were worth but $16.50, and the charge of grand larceny could not be sustained. The prices of good bicycles are altogether too high, and the dealers evidently count on the craze continuing for a long time. The great rush for wheels will soon subside, and the moment trade becomes dull the prices will drop, and machines which cost $16.50 will not be sold for $100. That the original cost of the best wheels is small can be shown by getting wholesale figures from the frame man, the wheelmaker, the saddle maker and the pedal maker. It is found that a first-class wheel put together from parts bought at wholesale prices, will not cost over $25. That there is an immense profit in bicycles is conclusively shown by the fact that country agents often cut prices away down and make money. One wheel made in Buffalo, and which bears its maker's name, is sold for $125 at his local store, but in certain country places it can be had for $75. What is a "fair profit," anyway? Something like $75 on a $100 wheel?

Escaped By a Spoon.

An uncommon case of perseverance, even among prisoners eager for escape is being told of. One of the strongest rooms at Basle, in Switzerland, is a room by the great clock, about six feet in height, into which the prisoner is let down through a trapdoor at top, by a ladder, which is then taken up, his victuals being put in through a wicket at the side. "When I was in this room and took notice of the uncommon strength of it," says a traveller, "the jailer told me a prisoner had lately made his escape from it. I could not by any possibility devise what method he had adopted, but learned that it was this: He had a spoon for his soup, which he sharpened to cut out a piece from the timbers of his room; then by practice he acquired the art of striking his door just when the great clock struck, to drown the noise; and in fifteen days he forced all the bolts and every other obstruction, and made good his escape."

Lilies and Hogs.

Talk about casting pearls before swine! In Louisiana the fair lilies that grow in the bayous, with hearts of gold breaking into freedom through the purity of snowy white petals, to be kissed by the sun, and which, when loosened from their moorings by passing boats, float idly down stream on restful green leaves, are gathered by farmers and fed to hogs! At Morgan City the lilies are taken from the bay in quantities and given to stock. One authority says the lily bulb is very fattening. Lilies have been given to the world to teach purity and make human hearts glad with their beauty and perfume. That is their mission in sentiment. Commercially the lilies—with their stems and broad leaves—are valuable because they fatten hogs.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Four laborers were killed in a rear-end collision on the Southern road, near Amania, Alabama.

The business portion of the town of Hayneville, Lowndes county, Alabama, was wiped out by fire. The loss is estimated at $90,000.

A. Swanson and James Black, coal miners, were suffocated by black damp in a shaft of the Consolidated Coal Company, three miles south of Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Mrs. Martha Kennedy, aged 70 years, of New York, fell down stairs and was killed, while attending the funeral of her brother, in Elizabeth, New Jersey.

A passenger train on the Ithaca division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, ran into a landslide at Aurora, New York. The engineer, Charles True, was fatally injured.

By the collision of two sections of a freight train on the Cleveland, Lorraine and Wheeling Railway, at Warwick, Ohio, Charles Ernest, conductor, and John Davis, flagman, were killed. There was a dense fog at the time.

By the falling of the walls of the new Heisy glass works, now in progress of construction in Newark, Ohio, Samuel Cooper was buried in the debris and instantly killed. Albert Ross and William Breekins, of this city, was seriously injured.

While John Guerin and F. S. Collett, were wrestling in a friendly way in a saloon, in Columbus, Ohio, Guerin was thrown heavily to the floor. He did not rise, and an examination revealed the fact that he was dead. Collet was placed under arrest.

A passenger train and a freight train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad were in collision near Franklin, Tennessee. Fireman Love, of the passenger train, was killed, and Ed. Corbett, the engineer, was fatally injured. The freight conductors disobeyed orders.

The rear end of a freight train broke loose and ran into a mail train at East Summit, New Jersey. Reuben Tyndall, the engineer on the mail train, reversed his engine and jumped down the embankment and was instantly killed. The fireman and a brakeman was seriously injured.

Advices received at Halifax from Jamaica state that much distress exists in St. Elizabeth District, and that 1000 persons are on the verge of starvation, several having already died from that cause. The distress is caused by drought and failure of crops and by a plague of caterpillars.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

New Construction Company Organized in Charleston, S. C. with $200,000 Capital.

A dispatch to the Manufacturer's Record reports the organization of a construction company in Charleston, S. C., with $200,000 subscribed capital, to secure the building of a railroad from Charleston to Knoxville or some point where direct connections could be made with the West. The Richmond Traction Company has placed $500,000 of bonds and will press the constuction of it electric line in Richmond. A dispatch from Fort Payne, Ala., states the two furnaces at that place and the steel mill, constructed at a large cost several years ago, but which has since been idle, will be started up shortly. A new company has purchased an idle plant in Birmingham and will manufacture bolts and nuts.

Among other enterprises reported were a $250,000 bushel grain elevator projected, acid chambers in connection with a fertilizer plant and an electric light plant in Alabama, $200,000 cotton mill company at Atlanta; a $300,000 mill company proposed at Rome, a knitting mill, fertilizer factory, &c. In other parts of the state a $100,000 sugar refinery to handle 1,000 tons of sugar a day, a $50,000 water company and a rice mill in Louisianna; a $300,000 cotton mill, a $100,000 gold mining company, railroad shops and a 5,000-spindle cotton mill in North Carolina; a 30,000 bushel grain elevator, a $200,000 rope manufacturing company, coal mining and quarrying companies in Texas; large glass works, a $100,000 oil company and an ice plant in West Virginia.

ALASKA'S GOLD YIELD.

Troops Likely to be Sent to a Yukon River Settlement.

Benjamin P. Moore, Collector of Customs at Sitka, Alaska, has forwarded to the Treasury Department a report from Deputy Collector McNair, at Circle City, Alaska, which is situated on the Yukon River about eighty miles above Birch Creek. McNair believes that the amount of gold dust and nuggets taken out this summer will reach $400,000. The stock of whiskey is abundant, and as many of the claim owners and most of the laborers are aliens, he thinks a company of United States troops should be stationed at Circle City.

Another report from Deputy Collector Land, at Port of Kodiak, says that talks with returning miners confirm the report that extensive mines have been discovered at the head of Cook's Inlet. None of them have, however, so far proved very rich in mineral, but will run from $10 to $25 per day to the man. He recommends that a custom house be established at Tyonok, and an inspector placed at Cook's Inlet.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin said that Congress would be asked to authorize the sending of troops as required by Deputy Collector Lane.

TWO RAILROAD WRECKS.

Trainmen Killed While Asleep at the Post of Duty in Ohio.

A wreck on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad at Warwick at 3 o'clock in the morning, resulted in the death of two men. The engineer of a freight train stopping, whistled for a flagman to be sent out. The conductor, Charles Ernst, and Brakeman John Adams were asleep in the caboose and did not hear the signal. A second section ran into the first at twenty miles an hour. Both Ernst and Adams were killed. The money lost will be $10,000.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Four cars which were being drawn up a steep grade on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway, near Shorthills, broke away from the locomotive and ran back at great speed, crashing into the locomotive of a newspaper train which was moving forward at a good rate. Reuben Tindall, the engineer of the newspaper train, was killed, and Hiram Rush, his fireman, badly injured.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

President Faure, of France, is a very carefully dressed man, and, it is said, spends a large sum annually at his tailor's. He is somewhat fussy about his clothes, but there are those of the ancient regime who assert that he does not know how to dress becomingly.

General Joseph T. Terrence, a Chicago millionaire, has deserted the Windy City, where he made his money in L roads, and will live in New York and in the East wherever his fancy fixes upon. His country house at Westbury, L. I., is to be a marvel of luxury.

Marion Butler, of North Carolina, youngest of the members of the new Senate, is tall and slender and much like a college professor in outward appearance. He has prominent features, dark brown hair, mustache and pointed beard. Mr. Butler is 32 years old.

C. J. Jones, a colored member of the Greensville, Miss., bar, has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. The number of Afro-American lawyers admitted are constantly on the increase. A great many of these men are now growing old in their practice, and are beginning to enjoy the financial benefits.

Minister Kurino, of Japan, has translated and sent to Secretary Morton an article published in one of the Japanese papers on the subject of Arbor Day. The article is long and the translation was accompanied by the original, which Mr. Morton has filed as a curiosity. The translation shows that the subject has been treated in a most careful and painstaking way, and Secretary Morton says that he has never seen in any English or American paper a better treatise on the subject of tree-planting.

Commodore Smith, of the New York Yacht Club, and of the Stock Exchange as well, is having a fine time these days, as his friends are determined to show him publicly how much they resent the Dunraven inuendoes. The other day he brought in a great bunch of chrysanthemums from his green-house as a reward for Mr. Halstead, who took a leading part in the anti-Dunraven demonstration. Mr. Halstead decorated the rostrum with the flowers, and the brokers cheered the giver and the gift.

Rev. F. de Sola Mendes did an extraordinary thing in New York the other day. He lectured on "Ghosts" at the West End Synagogue, entirely to women and girls. The lecture room was draped with black curtains. The gas was turned out and there was no light in the place save where the yellow circle of the magic lantern fell on a white sheet and displayed by stereopticon views the ghosts and spirits that have appeared to mankind in all ages of the world's history. Dr. Mendes spoke from behind the sheet in a sepulchral voice. His audience was thrilled as never before.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.

FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@	4 15
High Grade Extra			3 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	63		66
CORN—No. 2 White	36		37
Oats—Southern & Penn	22½		23½
RYE—No. 2	45		47
HAY—Choice Timothy	15 50		16 00
Good to Prime	15 00		15 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds	10 50		11 00
Wheat Blocks	6 00		6 50
Oat Blocks	7 00		7 60

CANNED GOODS.

TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@	65
No. 2			50
PEAS—Standards	95		1 00
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			60
Moist			50

HIDES.

CITY STEERS	11	@	12
City Cows	9½		9¾
Southern No. 2	7½		8¼

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Burbanks	25	@	30
ONIONS	35		40

PROVISIONS.

HOGS PRODUCTS—shls.		@	8
Clear ribsides	6		7
Hams	11		11½
Mess Pork, per bar			10 75
LARD—Crude			5
Best refined			7½

BUTTER.

BUTTER—Fine Crmy	23	@	24
Under Fine	19		21
Creamery Rolls	21		22

CHEESE.

CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	11¼	@	11¾
N. Y. Flats	12¼		12½
Skim Cheese	6		8

EGGS.

EGGS—State	19	@	20
North Carolina	16		17

LIVE POULTRY.

CHICKENS—Hens	8	@	8½
Ducks, per lb	8		8½
Turkeys, per lb	7½		8

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	1 50	@	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00

LIVE STOCK.

BEEF—Best Beeves	4 75	@	5 00
SHEEP	1 50		2 75
Hogs	4 25		4 40

FURS AND SKINS.

MUSKRAT	10	@	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	3 10	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	67¾		69⅝
RYE—Western	48		49
CORN—No. 2	36½		37½
OATS—No. 3	23½		24½
BUTTER—State	15		21½
EGGS—State	20		21
CHEESE—State	7¼		10¾

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	2 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	67½		67¾
CORN—No. 3	34¾		35
OATS—No. 2	24½		25
BUTTER—State	23		25
EGGS—Penna. ft	21		22

The Portuguese troops in East Africa recently inflicted summary defeat upon the natives under Chief Gungunhana.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Nov. 14.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

After reading all advertisements, it is no wonder if U could hardly make up your mind, as to the best place to do your shopping in Bellefonte. But if before buying U make it a point to drop in at The New Racket, U will have no trouble to decide, A glance will convince U that U are in a modern store, differing in many important particulars from any store in Centre Co. As to prices, we set the pace, and if any store in the town matches 'em, its all they care to do. Remember advertised prices are not always low. An article said to be reduced from 69 to 39c, may be 25 or 35c value.

Our Fall and Winter Stock is now complete and 6400 feet of Floor Space at your service.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

YOUR DAUGHTER

Would be delighted with one of our beautiful Gold Watches, or perhaps she would be pleased with a nice Solid Gold Ring. Now you can buy them at wholesale prices. We carry a full assortment of Jewelry.

IT SEEMS a pity to sacrifice our Fine Cream and Black Laces. They are all silk and some beautiful patterns, but they must go, and that very soon, so do not delay.

ALL OUR latest open work Embroideries are now thrown out at a mere song. You certainly can use some.

THE GOODS are moving rapidly. Come quickly or you will be left.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. Bellefonte.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——J. D. Gentzel and wife, of Georges valley, gave us a call.

——Witmer Smith and wife, of Madisonburg, were the guests of his parents Sunday.

——Chris. H. Murray, Esq., of Bellefonte, spent Sunday with his parents here.

——George P. Wakefield, once a short resident of our town, was in town Tuesday.

——Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crawford spent several days last week among friends in Union county.

——Miss Sallie McClenahan left Saturday for Milton, where she expects to remain several weeks.

——Mrs. J. C. Boal left last week for Tyrone where she will spend several weeks with her sister, Mrs. Margaret Harper.

——Ed. Nearhood has removed his family from Rebersburg to Centre Hall, and occupies part of the house with John Neff, on Church street.

——Mrs. B. D. Brisbin arrived home last Friday evening. For the last several weeks she had been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Harry Boone, at Schenectedy, N. Y.

——Mrs. William Spangler, of Potters Mills, Centre county, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Bollinger, at their home on West Washington avenue Tyrone.

——Our handsome young friend, Elmer Royer, a leading clerk for a number of years in one of Bellefonte's dry goods stores, favored us with a call; he has changed his residence to Centre Hill.

——Newt. Bitner, agent at Paddy Mountain tunnell, is taking his annual vacation, and is putting in part of the time hereabouts. He has just returned from a trip to Philadelphia.

——E. M. Huyett left yesterday for East Waterford, Juniata county, in company with several other gentlemen. They will look over a tract of 1200 acres of timberland on which they have an option.

Counterfeit Afloat.

At the present time Bellefonte is flooded with counterfeit five and ten cent pieces. The imitations are of lead and of a very poor make. One store alone refused about twenty of these spurious coins last week.

—Buy your winter clothing at Lewins, Bellefonte. He has everything and below competition.

THAT ROYALTY.

The Patent That's Troubling the Millers Who Are Assessed.

In our issue of last week we mentioned the fact that sharks were after the millers of this county and of other sections to bleed them for royalty on a patent in the process of making flour. The case is given as follows:

The United States Circuit Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in the case of Henry B. Keiper and Lanious B. Keiper, complainants, vs. Chas. Miller, defendant, holds that the patent granted to Samuel M. Brua, November 12, 1878, No. 209,795, is valid and the defendant has infringed as alleged.

The Brua case dates from September 1892, when Samuel M. Brua assigned to Messrs. H. B. & L. B. Keiper, of Lancaster, Pa., for a "Process of Milling an Improved Grade of Flour," the claim of the patent reading as follows:

"The process of producing an improved grade of flour, consisting essentially in continuously mingling the corresponding grades of the valuable products of the first and after grindings, respectively, for running off the finished flour uniformly pending the regrinding and rebolting, substantially in the manner and for the purpose verified."

Weather Bureau.

Since April last this paper has published an accurate record of the rainfall in this section, from a rain-guage of our own construction, for the information of the "Reporter's" readers. It appears that these reports soon attracted the attention of the U. S. Weather Bureau at Washington, and a request was sent us that we forward monthly reports in triplicate, for use of the bureau in Philadelphia and Washington, which we at once consented to do, free of charge, in the interest of weather science. To enlarge our observations the Department last week sent us a government rain-guage, and Maximum and Minimum thermometers for registering the rise and fall of temperature, very delicate instruments, the set requisite to constitute this place a weather bureau.

A Lively Corpse.

It is only in rare instances that one can enjoy the privilege of reading of their own death in the local paper, and to Mrs. Harvey Wirt, living in Georges Valley, can be accorded the distinction. In last week's Millheim *Journal* the estimable lady was chronicled as having died with typhoid fever. She's alive and well today, and just now for the present, at least, she has no intention of verifying that paper's story. If you don't see it in the REPORTER it didn't happen.

Improvements.

Colyer's new building for a steam keg-head factory is up, a short distance west of the station. This will add a new industry to our town.

George Nearhood's new house is up and getting under roof; he may be able to spend Christmas in it.

Harry Dinges is making headway on his new house.

The mason work on the new Ref. church is nearing completion.

The Weather.

Thursday and Friday of last week there were good signs for rain, but that is all it amounted to. It's an old saying that, All signs for rain fail in dry weather, but the past four months establish the fact that all signs for rain fail even in the cloudiest weather. Friday night the cloudiness gave way to a bright sky.

Wednesday night very stormy and cold. Thursday bright but cold.

Swapped Him Off.

John Sourbeck, of Bellofonte, some time ago loaned Amos Parsons, of the same place, a horse for its feed. Amos evidently lost control of his mind, as he traded the horse the other day to a Hublersburg man for a dog and a couple other trifling articles. Of course he was arrested and now languishes in the jail.

On the Sick List.

John M'Coy, of Potter's Mill, is very low with scarce any hope of recovery.

Michael Derstine, of this place is quite weak with little hope of improvement.

Guy, a little son of Dr. Jacobs, is improving from his attack of typhoid fever.

New Telephone Comp.

Millheim has a telephone company which proposes to put up a line between that place and Coburn. Why not extend it to Aaronsburg, thence across the mountain to Centre Mills and Rebersburg?

Just Fattening Them.

Will Allison wonders what has become of the "Reporter's" roosters. We have put them in training under an instructor in voice culture so as to be prepared to do some big crowing next fall.

Not Climbing Higher.

Prices of grain are not making a very lively upward jump. They can't begin to keep up with the jump in salaries.

Death at Unionville.

Jesse Fredericks died suddenly at his home at Unionville, on Sunday morning of paralysis, aged 67 years.

BENJAMIN RICH DEAD.

One of Centre County's Associate Judges Passes Away.

During the special term of court held at Bellefonte in October, Associate Judge Benjamin Rich took sick while sitting on the bench, says the *Daily News*. He was unable to be in attendance at court after he first took sick and at once went to his home at Unionville. His condition at that time was not thought to be serious, but nevertheless he gradually got worse instead of better. He however, came to Bellefonte several times since but was unable to do very much and finally he was compelled to take his bed. His illness then commenced to alarm his family, and then everything was done to bring him around again. He never raillied and death finally came to relieve him of all suffering at 10 o'clock on Sunday evening. The cause of death was owing to a large tumor in his stomach.

The deceased was about 66 years old, and leaves to mourn his demise a wife and five children.

The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon from his late home in Unionville.

Mr. Rich was elected in 1894 to the Associate Judgeship, on the Republican ticket.

Another Proposed Road.

Centre Hall will be the greatest electric railroad centre in the state, if all of the proposed roads ever materialize beyond being on paper. The town is on the route of the company chartered from Bellefonte to Lewistown. Another talked of is to be between Centre Hall and Milesburg, while the latest down on paper is for a trolley system between Penn Cave and Centre Hall, by the new owners of the property. The rumor says that next spring work will be begun on the line. Such a project looks feasible enough. The new management intend making a resort of the property, and water power is there in abundance to run the dynamos for the electric road.

The Hog Campaign.

The season for heavy weight porkers is now on, and we expect to get some fat returns.

James Durst from below town, on Monday opened the campaign by killing a wutzy that dressed some over 400 pounds.

On Wednesday George Durst killed two of his grunters having a combined dressed weight of 945 pounds. One weighed 477, the other 468.

Davy Meyer has a snorter lying back with which he expects to astonish the natives when he gets back from Charleston.

Now then, send in the weights, and the pork too if you like.

More Boarders.

Sheriff Condo has two more county boarders. On Monday evening policeman Funk, of Philipsburg, brot to Bellefonte and lodged in jail J. S. Bennett, aged 32, charged with adultery and forgery. Constable Cowher, of Port Matilda on same day brot to prison Harry Frantz, a 15 year old boy who was arrested near Sandy Ridge on Sunday for stealing a horse from a man named Gray, living near Stormstown.

Transfer of Real Estate.

Catherine I. Curtin to Wm. Colyer Oct. 1, 1895, certain tracts of land in Potter twp. Consideration $1.

Catherine I. Curtin to Wm. Colyer, 100 acres in Potter twp., for $4054.

Isaac Smith and wife to Annie Wolf of Centre Hall, two pieces of ground in that place for $1000.

Mary Ann Evans and others to Jno. W. Zettle, of Gregg twp., land in Potter twp., for $800.

New Law Firm.

Ex-judge A. O. Furst, of Bellefonte, and John D. Dorris, of Huntingdon, have formed a partnership in the law business. Judge Furst will continue to reside at Bellefonte, but will have an office at Huntingdon with his partner and go there for consultation when occasion requires. The firm ia a strong one, and has our best wishes for success.

New Telephone Line.

The Home Telephone Company, of Lewisburg, is now building a line from Lewisburg to Mifflinburg. When it is finished a line will be built from Lewisburg to Milton and from Lewisburg to Northumberland and Sunbury. The company expects to have all finished by the first of the year.

Struck Oil at Karthaus.

It is reported with a great deal of excitement that oil had been struck at Karthaus, which gushed twenty-five five feet above the top of the derrick. If the report is true it will give Clearfield county a big boom.

Killed a 3 Prong Buck.

Potter's Mills got some venison. The Nimrods of that place killed a three pronged buck this week in the Seven mountains.

Killed only One.

The Gazette was misinformed in mentioning that a young man of Potter's Mills had killed three deer in one day—it was only one little one.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

ANOTHER BIG VERDICT.

James Goodhart Awarded $28,000 for Injuries.

After being out the greater part of Thursday, and all Thursday night, the jury in the Goodhart case came in last Friday morning with a verdict of $28,076 against the Pennsylvania railroad company.

This ends the second trial of the suit of Postmaster J. M. Goodhart, of Lewtown, against the Pennsylvania, for injuries received in a railroad wreck. Mr. Goodhart's spine was injured in September, 1893, and he sued for a large sum. At a trial in April, Mr. Goodhart was awarded $31,-015.54. On motion of the defendant Judge McClure awarded a new trial. The present case was begun before Judge Williamson on Tuesday, and the greatest interest was taken in it. Prominent medical men from Philadelphia and Harrisburg testified in addition to several of Lewistown's citizens, and after over twelve hour's deliberation the jury awarded a verdict of only $3,000 less than the sum which Judge McClure in ordering a new trial declared was "characteristic of Saturday afternoon verdicts," that being the day on which the former case ended. The case will probably go to the supreme court. Mr. Goodhart is the brother of County Commissioner Geo. L. Goodhart, of Centre Hill.

The Last Associate Judge.

The death of associate Judge Rich, a few days ago, leaves judge Faulkner as the last associate judge in this county. With the expiration of Mr. Faulkner's term, Jan. 1, 1897, there will be no more associates, this county now being a district itself, under the Constitution the associates are abolished and the president judge will sit on the bench alone. No one will be appointed to fill Mr. Rich's place.

Judge Faulkner takes to himself the high honor of being the last of Centre county's associate judges, and all who desire to know what an associate judge looks like, can satisfy their curiosity by attending court any time before the end of Mr. Faulkner's term, and relic hunters might get from him his picture as "the last of the Mohicans."

How lonesome it is going to be for the president judge! perhaps judge Love will feel like resigning. The fact is if people would only quit being dishonest and wicked, we could get along without judges.

Warmed His Dog.

The Nippenose *News* says the house and barn of Frederick Yarrison, a farmer living near the Fourth Gap, south of Nippenose valley, were totally destroyed by fire last Thursday. The live stock and a few articles of furniture were saved. Several years' crops were stored in the barn and were consumed with the building. There was no insurance. The fire had a curious origin. The men were husking corn at the barn when a little boy, seeing his dog, which lay on the straw stack, shivering with cold, secured a match and unobserved, set fire to the stack to warm the dog. The fire was uncontrollable from the start, and the efforts of the men were devoted to saving the horses. The little fellow succeeded in heating up his dog, for the cur ran into the house and was burned up.

No Game.

"No game," that's what most of our deer hunters report. It can't well be otherwise, for the noble deer is hunted and dogged to extermination in season, and to some extent, out of season. Hunters themselves are to blame, they give the "fleet-footed" no chance, and it may not be lang until the last deer goes down at the crack of the merciless rifle. Now is the time to let up. Deer hunting should be prohibited for five years, and thereafter only in each even numbered year and then only two weeks in November and two weeks in December.

Pomona Grange.

Centre Co. Pomona Grange, No. 13, P. of H., will meet in the hall of Progress Grange, Tuesday, Nov. 26, at 10:30, a. m. Let every subordinate Grange be fully represented. Officers for 1896 and 1897 will be elected. By order of the Master.

Jas. C. Gilliland, Sec.

Arrested for Fast Driving.

On Sunday afternoon constable Harry Swab arrested Frank Cunningham, for fast driving thro Centre Hall, on a warrant sworn out by ex-burgess Reiter. He was taken before 'squire Reesman and on payment of costs was discharged.

Bloomers Collide.

The Clearfield *Spirit* says an east side citizen witnessed a bicycle collission between two bloomer wearers one day last week, and upon repairing to the scene after the riders had gone found over a peck of saw dust scattered around loose.

Church Dedication.

The new United Evang. church at Woodward will be dedicated Dec. 1.

—A new overcoat will be needed for this cold weather, you will want to keep warm, and that can easily be done by making your purchases at Lewins, Bellefonte. He has everything in the clothing line.

THIEVES BREAK INTO JAIL.

Burglars Get Into Sheriff Condo's Apartments.

One hears of thieves breaking out of jail but thieves breaking into jail is a rarity, and the Centre county jail has the premium. Burglars, it is reported, broke into the Bellefonte jail, and looted the apartments of sheriff Condo of its valuables, and escaped. This is even bolder than when burglars entered the bed-room of ye editor of this paper and took every cent, and escaped without saying good-by. Is the millennium near?

Local Jottings of Interest.

We were in error last week in putting the age of John H. Musser, dec'd, at 60 years; he was aged 68 years, 6 months and 13 days.

In this dry time people are only beginning to appreciate the value of having plenty of good water.

The roads up to this time have been in fine condition.

Ex-sheriff Spangler has purchased a corn chopping mill to be used on his farm.

Several hind quarters of beef will be taken on subscription, if timely notice is given.

Luzerne's 21 Murder Cases.

There are now confined in the prison at Wilkesbarre twenty-one murderers. Four have been convicted of murder in the first degree, and are now awaiting sentence, while one, Bowman, aged 19 years, has been sentenced to death and is awaiting execution. Never before in the history of the county have so many murderers been confined in her prison at one time.

Holiday Presents.—Here is a Complete List.

Neck Wear, Suit Cases, Satchels, Umbrellas, Hats, Toques, Mufflers, Trunks, Telescopes, Mackintoshes, Canes, Golf Caps, Girls Caps, Cuff Buttons, Fur Gloves, Kid Gloves, Foot Ball suits, Scotch Gloves, Boys Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Belts, Sporting Goods, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Sweaters, Bicycle Hose, House Coats, Overcoats, Men's, Boys', and Children's Clothing Ready Made and Made to Order.

MONTGOMERY & CO.

—Although all lines of clothing and dry goods have advanced in prices, the customers of Lyon & Co., Bellefonte never are aware of the fact. In the face of the advance a big reduction has been made in dry goods, clothing and shoes. See their price list on page five.

Notwithstanding the enormous advance in hides, and consequent rise in leather and shoes, we are selling all our goods at old prices. : : : : :

WE anticipated the advance, and filled our store room and basement with staple footwear, which cannot now be bought for less than 20 per cent. advance. - -

THEY go at the old price while they last, which in many cases is less than we can buy them for. - - -

Mingle's Shoe Store.

Bellefonte.

Its Blanket Weather.

The sharp air between night and morning tells you that a wooly, warm blanket wouldn't be amiss. We've a stock of several hundred in which there isn't a stitch amiss, and the price is just at that point where economy and quality meet.
GARMANS.

We are Trying to better This Business.

By giving you better goods, better service, bette-everything that ought to go in a first-cla-s establishment. Perhaps you are not yet acquainted with this better way of selling Dry Goods. Isn't it something to come where the same measure of attention goes, whether you buy a package of pins or a silk dress?
GARMANS.

We Are Opening the New Goods.

For that matter, we are always opening new goods; but these are the season's biggest purchases and include all those pretty novelties that you are so eager to see. We are ready now to show them. Buy or don't buy, just as you chose—either way, we won't be offended.
GARMANS.

Why We Sell The best Gloves.

You can well judge a dry goods store by the gloves it sells. Poor gloves, poor store, and vice versa. We started to make the best dry goods store you ever knew, and part of it was selling the right gloves—Try them. GARMANS.

THE GLOBE.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

Something New in Corsets

We have the sole agency in Bellefonte for the celebrated

AMERICAN LADY AND MODEL FORM CORSETS.

The manufacturers of these Corsets guarantee to improve the figure of any lady who will constantly wear this Corset.

THEY ARE UNSURPASSED FOR BEAUTY.

And their wear well qualities are excellent.
Prices very reasonable, $5.00 and $1.25.

Away beyond our expectations has been our success on the Special Overcoat Sale.

Over 100 were sold during the first three days of our sale.

Purchasers were all pleased with their bargains.

We Are SellinG The Very Best Overcoats.....

:-: At 50 Cents on the Dollar!

The assortment is large and we will save you five dollars on your overcoat purchase.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.